The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. [illegible]. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ELECTIONS YESTERDAY.

New-York City Carried by Seymour by [illegible] Majority.

KINGS COUNTY BY 5,500.

The State Probably for Seymour.

Sixteen to Eighteen Democratic Congressmen Elected.

Gov. Andrew Re-elected in Massachusetts by a Large Majority.

NEW-JERSEY GONE DEMOCRATIC.

RETURNS FROM OTHER STATES.

NEW-YORK CITY RECAPITULATED.

Wards.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
First	210	1,323
Second	186	248
Third	176	434
Fourth	314	1,748
Fifth	701	1,500
Sixth	309	2,153
Seventh	760	2,821
Eighth	938	2,464
Ninth	2,147	2,940
Tenth	843	1,567
Eleventh	1,067	4,100
Twelfth	865	1,963
Thirteenth	752	2,141
Fourteenth	307	2,216
Fifteenth	1,485	1,636
Sixteenth	1,845	2,774
Seventeenth	1,853	3,376
Eighteenth	981	1,777
Nineteenth	1,138	2,643
Twentieth	—	1,807
Twenty-first	1,709	2,094
Twenty-second	—	1,862
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

TOTAL VOTE IN THE CITY.

[illegible]

Seymour's majority, [illegible].

THE STATE.

Wadsworth.		Seymour.	
Allegany	1,000	Albany	2,500
Broome	1,000	Clinton	200
Cayuga	2,000	Columbia	500
Chautauqua	3,000	Dutchess	400
Chemung	200	Erie	2,000
Chenango	1,000	Franklin	200
Cortlandt	1,000	Fulton	200
Essex	1,200	Greene	1,000
Genesee	800	Hamilton	400
Herkimer	1,000	Kings	5,500
Jefferson	[illegible]	Montgomery	400
Livingston	[illegible]	New-York	31,000
Madison	[illegible]	Niagara	50
Monroe	500	Orange	700
Oneida	1,000	Putnam	400
Ontario	[illegible]	Richmond	1,000
Onondaga	[illegible]	Rensselaer	1,300
Orleans	[illegible]	Rockland	1,000
Oswego	[illegible]	Schenectady	100
Saratoga	700	Schoharie	1,200
Schuyler	300	Suffolk	300
St. Lawrence	4,000	Sullivan	500
Tioga	600	Ulster	1,000
Tompkins	[illegible]		
Total	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]

Total [illegible]

Seymour ahead [illegible]

[illegible] 1860 [illegible]

Republican [illegible]

The counties to hear from gave Lincoln 17,[illegible]

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

1. H. G. Stebbins, Dem. 16. C. Kellogg, Rep.
2. M. F. Odell, Dem. 17. C. T. Hurlburd, Rep.
3. [illegible], Dem. 18. [illegible] Miller, Rep.
4. [illegible] 20. [illegible] Clark, Rep.
5. [illegible] 21. DeW. C. Littlejohn, R.
6. [illegible] 22. T. T. Davis, Rep.
7. [illegible] 23. T. M. Pomeroy, Rep.
8. [illegible] 24. Daniel Morris, Rep.
9. [illegible] 25. [illegible] Hotchkiss, R.
10. [illegible] 27. R. B. Van Valkenburgh, Rep.
11. [illegible] Winfield, Dem.
12. [illegible] Rep.
13. [illegible] Nelson, Dem.
14. [illegible] Frank, R.
15. [illegible] 30. J. B. Ganson, Dem.
16. J. A. Griswold, Dem. 31. R. E. Fenton, Rep.

[illegible] Eighteenth and Twenty-first Districts in doubt.

THE VOTE IN THE CITY BY WARDS.

FIRST WARD—COMPLETE. [illegible]

THIRD WARD—COMPLETE. [illegible]

FOURTH WARD—COMPLETE. [illegible]

FIFTH WARD—COMPLETE. [illegible]

SIXTH WARD—COMPLETE. [illegible]

SEVENTH WARD—COMPLETE. [illegible]

EIGHTH WARD—COMPLETE. [illegible]

NINTH WARD—COMPLETE. [illegible]

TENTH WARD—COMPLETE. [illegible]

ELEVENTH WARD—COMPLETE. [illegible]

TWELFTH WARD—COMPLETE. [illegible]

THIRTEENTH WARD—COMPLETE. [illegible]

FOURTEENTH WARD—COMPLETE. [illegible]

FIFTEENTH WARD—COMPLETE. [illegible]

SIXTEENTH WARD—COMPLETE. [illegible]

SEVENTEENTH WARD—COMPLETE. [illegible]

EIGHTEENTH WARD—COMPLETE. [illegible]

NINETEENTH WARD—COMPLETE. [illegible]

TWENTIETH WARD—COMPLETE. [illegible]

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—COMPLETE. [illegible]

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—COMPLETE. [illegible]

AGGREGATES OF CITY VOTES.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. [illegible]

CANAL COMMISSIONER. [illegible]

CLERK OF COURT OF APPEALS. [illegible]

STATE-PRISON INSPECTOR. [illegible]

FOR SURROGATE. [illegible]

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. [illegible]

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. [illegible]

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. [illegible]

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. [illegible]

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. [illegible]

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. [illegible]

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN KINGS COUNTY

CITY OF BROOKLYN. [illegible]

Fifteen Districts are still to be heard from in Kings County.

THE STATE.

MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAPHIC RETURNS.

BINGHAMTON, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The town of Binghamton gives Wadsworth 365; Seymour, 624.

The town of Barker (Broome County) gives Wadsworth 75 majority.

The town of Union, Second District, gives Wadsworth 94 majority.

The town of Homer (Cortlandt County) gives Wadsworth 400 majority.

Norwich (Chenango County) gives Seymour 6 majority.

Sherburne gives Wadsworth 210 majority.

The town of Sangerfield (Oneida County) gives Seymour 24 majority.

MIDDLETOWN, Orange Co., Tuesday, Nov. 4.

Three districts in the town of Newburgh give Seymour 86 majority.

The town of Monroe gives Wadsworth 160 majority; Fullerton, Rep., for Congress, 103; Shell, Assembly, 203.

The town of Walkill gives Wadsworth 161 majority.

The town of Wawayanda gives Seymour 64 majority.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The majority for Wadsworth in this city is 114.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

Nine towns give Wadsworth 1,012 majority.

BROOME COUNTY.

Triangle—Wadsworth, 176 majority.

Lisle—Wadsworth, 265 majority.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

Sherburne—Wadsworth, 400; Seymour, 190; Miller, Union, for Congress, 229; Prindle, Union, Assembly, 224 majority.

Smyrna—Wadsworth, 160 majority; Miller, Congress, 160 majority; Prindle, Assembly, 166.

Oxford—Wadsworth, 20 majority; Miller, 29 majority.

GREEN COUNTY—COMPLETE.

Seymour, 1,000 majority.

Auburn, complete—Wadsworth, 1,[illegible]; Seymour, 692; Pomeroy, Union, for Congress, 425 majority. Seventeen towns and Wards give Wadsworth 3,942; Seymour, 2,452, with ten towns to hear from, which will increase Wadsworth's majority to 2,000 at least.

Eight towns in Steuben County give Wadsworth 804 majority.

Five towns in Chemung County, including Elmira, give Wadsworth 94 majority. The county will probably give Wadsworth a small majority.

Tompkins County gives Wadsworth 1,400 majority.

ULSTER COUNTY.

Saugerties—Seymour, 153 majority. Steel, Dem., Congress, 181 majority. Hockstaver, Dem., Assembly, about 500 majority.

Kingston—Seymour, 620 majority. Steel, Dem., Congress, 400 majority.

Hurley gives Wadsworth 19 majority.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Utica and ten towns, including Rome, are about even on Governor. In the same towns, Kiernan, Dem., leads Conkling 812.

MONROE COUNTY.

Complete returns from Rochester and all but four towns, give Wadsworth 800 majority. This will not be raised over 50.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

gives 1,100 for Wadsworth, and one town to hear from. Clark, Rep., for Congress, will have 1,000 majority. Tremaine, Dem., Assembly, has over 600 majority. The other two districts elect Republicans.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Minisink gives Seymour 124 majority; Winfield, Dem. Congress, 125 majority. Greenville—Seymour, 110 majority. Warwick—Seymour, 60 majority; Winfield, Dem., Congress, 53 majority. Crawford—Seymour 69 majority; Winfield, Dem., Congress, 86 majority.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

Frankfort—Wadsworth, [illegible]; Seymour, [illegible]; Clarke, Rep., Congress, 109 majority; McGowan, Rep., elected to the Assembly.

Schuyler—Wadsworth, 187; Seymour, 138; Clarke, Rep., Congress, 69.

Herkimer—Seymour, 101 majority.

Columbia—Wadsworth, 116.

Litchfield—Wadsworth, 62.

German Flats—Wadsworth, 12.

Warren—Seymour, 8 majority.

Newport—Wadsworth, 202 majority.

Fairfield—Wadsworth, 131 majority.

Manheim—Seymour, 4 majority.

Little Falls—Seymour, 190 majority.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

Ithaca gives Wadsworth 110 majority.

Newfield gives Wadsworth 25 majority.

Danby gives Wadsworth 94 majority.

Dryden gives Wadsworth 166 majority.

TIOGA COUNTY.

Owego—Wadsworth 170 majority.

Nichols—Wadsworth 111 majority.

Newark—Wadsworth 128 majority.

Davis, Rep., is elected to the Assembly, and Hotchkiss, Rep., to Congress.

FULTON COUNTY.

Oppenheim—Seymour, 96 majority.

Stratford—Seymour, 15 majority.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Minden—Wadsworth, 320; Seymour, 430; Marvin, Congress, 110 majority; Diefendorf, Assembly, 151.

St. Johnsville—Seymour, 107 majority.

Palatine—Seymour, 115 majority.

Blood, Dem., for Congress, running about the same in these two towns.

Canajoharie—Seymour, 418; Wadsworth, 386.

Root—Seymour, 349 majority.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

Boylestown—Wadsworth, 20 majority.

Sandy Creek—Wadsworth, 214 majority.

Albion—Wadsworth, 144 majority.

Hastings—Wadsworth, 131 majority.

MADISON COUNTY.

Lenox—Wadsworth, 800; Seymour, 704; Littlejohn, Republican, for Congress, 185.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Lima—Wadsworth, 86 majority.

Avon—Wadsworth, 82 majority.

Geneseo—Wadsworth, 154 majority.

Mount Morris—Seymour, 123 majority.

Dansville—Seymour, 90 majority.

York—Wadsworth, 200 majority.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Oswegatchie—Wadsworth, 300 majority.

Hurlbud, Rep., for Congress, and Townsend, Rep., for Assembly, are elected.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Adams—Wadsworth, 347 majority.

Watertown—Wadsworth, 135 majority.

Brownville—Wadsworth, 276 majority.

Hounsfield—Wadsworth, 60 majority.

Leroy—Wadsworth, 20 majority.

Pamelia—Wadsworth, 40 majority.

Antwerp—Wadsworth, 267 majority.

Rutland—Wadsworth, 146 majority.

Lyme—Wadsworth, 90 majority.

Governors and Congressmen run about the same in these towns.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

Richmond—Wadsworth, 204 majority.

Mexico—Wadsworth, 201 majority.

Scriba—Wadsworth, 70 majority.

Oswego—Wadsworth, 60 majority.

Oswego City—Wadsworth, 30 majority.

Volney—Wadsworth, 72 majority.

Granby—Wadsworth, 22 majority.

Palermo—Wadsworth, 200 majority.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Mohawk—Wadsworth, 11 majority. Marvin, Republican Congressman, 12 majority.

Amsterdam—Wadsworth, 100 majority. Marvin, for Congress, 177 majority.

Florida—Seymour, 100 majority.

FULTON COUNTY.

Two towns give Wadsworth 500 majority.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY—COMPLETE.

Except two districts, which estimated, gives Seymour 75 majority. Blood, Democrat, for Congress, 70 majority.

Albany City gives Seymour 2,100 majority. Four Democratic Assemblymen are elected. Corning, Democrat, for Congress, has over 3,000 majority in the district.

Troy City gives Seymour about 1,000 majority. In the County the majority will be about 1,300. Troy gives Griswold, Dem., for Congress, 1,600 majority. In the County probably 2,400. Washington County will give his competitor, Dodd, about 1,200. The Democrats in Rensselaer are Messrs. McKean and Strait; Deane and Quackenbush, Union Republicans.

BROOME COUNTY.

Complete—Wadsworth 1,540 majority.

SCHUYLER COUNTY

gives about 500 majority for Wadsworth.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Hudson City, Seymour 732; Wadsworth 503. Nelson, Dem., for Congress, 150 majority.

Greenport, Seymour 150; Wadsworth 98. Nelson for Congress, 73 majority.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Taghkanic—Seymour, 240; Wadsworth, 85; Nelson, 107 majority.

Stockport—Seymour, 87; Wadsworth, 140; Beal, Rep., Congress, 43 majority.

Livingston—Seymour, 226; Wadsworth, 154; Nelson, 75 majority.

Claverack—Seymour, 265; Wadsworth, 257; Beal, 6 majority.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

Thirteen towns give Wadsworth 1,780; Seymour, 1,[illegible]. The towns to come in will increase Wadsworth's majority to about 450. Marvin, for Congress, will have 200 or 300 more. Houghton and Houghton, Union, elected to Assembly.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Kingsbury—Wadsworth, 380; Seymour, 245. Dodd, Rep., for Congress, 7 majority.

Argyle—Wadsworth, 362; Seymour, 264. Dodd, 200 majority.

WARREN COUNTY.

Queensbury—Wadsworth, 300; Seymour, 172. For Congress, Farley, Rep., 210 majority.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Austerlitz—Seymour, 116; Wadsworth, 136. Beal, Rep., 100 majority.

Clermont—Seymour, 136; Wadsworth, 22. Nelson, Dem., 138 majority.

Stuyvesant—Seymour, 260; Wadsworth, 116. Nelson, 105 majority.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

Greenbush—Seymour, 25 majority.

Schodack—Seymour, 118 majority.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Red Hook—Seymour, 227 majority.

Twelve towns, including Poughkeepsie, give Seymour 325 majority. Nelson is elected in the District by 500 majority.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Southeast—Wadsworth, 255; Seymour, 186.

Haight, Union, for Congress, 57.

Patterson—Wadsworth, 166; Seymour, 115. Haight, 55 majority.

Kent—Wadsworth, 169; Seymour, 169. Radford, Dem., for Congress, 30 majority.

Carmel—Wadsworth, 301; Seymour, 307. Haight, 25 majority.

Putnam Valley—Seymour, 245; Wadsworth, 103. Radford for Congress, 122. Smith, Dem., is elected to the Assembly.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

Niagara, First District—Seymour, 136 majority. Hunt, Congress, 130. Second District—Seymour, 237; Wadsworth, 55.

ORLEANS COUNTY—COMPLETE.

Gives Wadsworth 1,[illegible] majority. Clark, for Congress, 874. Parks, Republican, elected to the Assembly.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Lyons—Seymour, 25 majority; Hadley, Congress, 65 majority.

Rose—Wadsworth, 110 majority.

Galen—Wadsworth, 30 majority; Hadley, Dem., for Congress, 25 majority.

GREENE COUNTY.

Catskill—Seymour, 100 majority.

Athens—Seymour, 100 majority.

Cairo—Seymour, 100 majority.

Durham—Seymour, [illegible] majority.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

All but three towns give Wadsworth 2,[illegible] majority. The three remaining towns will increase the majority to 2,[illegible]. Pomeroy, for Congress, has about the same. Post and Johnson, Reps., are elected to the Assembly.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

Guilford, Wadsworth 305; Seymour 203. Miller, Rep., Congress, 110 majority. Fisher, Rep., is elected to the Assembly.

MADISON COUNTY.

Brookfield—Wadsworth 283 majority.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

Complete, gives 1,100 majority for Wadsworth.

Niagara County is claimed by both parties on Governor. Hunt, Dem. for Congress, 300 majority. One Dem. and one Rep. Assemblyman elected.

ERIE COUNTY.

Eleven wards in Buffalo give Wadsworth 4,[illegible]; Seymour, 5,194. Seymour's majority is probably 1,[illegible] to 1,500. Ganson, Dem., is elected to Congress over Spaulding by about 2,000 majority. In the county Seymour's majority will be about 2,000.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

It is estimated that Richmond County will give 1,000 majority for Seymour and 1,000 majority for Stebbins for Congress.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Islip—Wadsworth, 227; Seymour, [illegible]; McCormick, 240; Stebbins, 248.

Smithtown—Wadsworth, 100; Seymour, 100; McCormick, 112; Stebbins, 107.

Huntington—Wadsworth, 614; Seymour, [illegible]; McCormick, 611; Stebbins, 760.

Southampton—90 majority for Wadsworth; [illegible] majority for McCormick.

Easthampton—1 majority for Seymour, and McCormick 7 majority.

Shelter Island—30 majority for Wadsworth, and [illegible] majority for McCormick.

Benjamin F. Wiggins, Republican, is elected to the Assembly.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Butler—Wadsworth, 101 majority.

Savannah—Wadsworth, 72 majority.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Elbridge—Wadsworth, 68 majority.

MONROE COUNTY.

Clarkson—Wadsworth, 80 majority; Clark, Congress, 68 majority.

Sweden—Wadsworth, 166 majority; Clark, [illegible] majority.

Hamilton—Wadsworth, 273 majority; Clark, [illegible].

Rockland County gives 1,000 majority for Seymour; Suffern, Democrat, for Congress, 1,[illegible] majority.

Orange County, complete, gives Seymour [illegible] majority; Winfield, Democrat, is elected to Congress.

Seven towns in Chautauqua County give Wadsworth 421 majority. The county will give Wadsworth 2,500 to 3,000 majority.

Gates gives 1,200 majority for Wadsworth.

Cortland County complete gives Wadsworth 1,[illegible] majority.

All the towns in Onondaga County, except two, including Syracuse, give Wadsworth 1,[illegible]. The two remaining towns will increase it to about 1,[illegible]. Davis, Rep., is elected to Congress. [illegible] and Breed, Reps., are elected to Assembly, and [illegible]worth, Rep., probably.

Wadsworth's majority in Genesee County is [illegible]. Frank, for Congress, has 600 majority, and is probably beaten.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Up to the time of going to press but very few returns had come to hand.

	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
Bedford (2d dis.)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cortlandt	307	[illegible]
Eastchester	—	[illegible]
Greenburgh	—	[illegible]
Harrison (2d dis.)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mamaroneck	—	[illegible]
Mt. Pleasant (1st and 2d)	—	[illegible]
New Castle	177	[illegible]
New-Rochelle	—	[illegible]
Ossining	—	[illegible]
Pelham	20	[illegible]
Poundridge	116	[illegible]
Rye	203	[illegible]
Scarsdale	25	[illegible]
Westchester	126	[illegible]
West Farms	—	[illegible]
White Plains	163	[illegible]

THE CITY.

The Election—Results—Accidents—Incidents.

ALL ABOUT IT.

There has not been an election in this city for years, in which, during the after part of the day, the excitement was so great as it was yesterday. Not even the Presidential election elicited so much general feeling. Betting during the day, throughout the city (confined, of course, to gambling politicians), was strongly in favor of the election of Seymour, and there has not been an election, State, County or City, on which there has been so many gambling bets. The Wall-street wagers were laid on the result from [illegible] to 30,000—the bets being generally even in amount, with the exception that the Seymour men agreed to pay in gold, while all they asked, should they lose, was "Government currency." And that offer was not confined to the speculators in elections in Wall-street—about the same percentage was offered freely throughout the City; and when the returns began to come in at the several newspaper offices, showing, as is usual, at an early hour after the closing of the polls majorities in favor of the Opposition, the Seymour men gathered in great numbers, and were exceedingly jubilant. The quiet confidence which they had manifested during the day resulted in the greatest enthusiasm at night, and the feeling among them was confident that SEYMOUR would go out of New-York City with 30,000 majority; and that Brooklyn, in proportion, would do better. There was great confidence in the power of money potently applied. The day was beautiful—the weather as fine as could be desired for an election day, and the voting was carried on orderly in almost every Ward. The same was true of Brooklyn. The arrests made during the day were chiefly of those who had claimed exemption from the draft on the ground that they were aliens—but few arrests were made for disorderly conduct; and for the sympathizers with Seymour, all went "merry as a marriage bell," until late in the evening, when the returns from the "rural districts" were placed upon the bulletin boards. Soon after that, the friends of Seymour and Conservatism discovered that it was getting late, and retired to their homes—or elsewhere. And previous to their retiral at the phase mentioned, many jokes were perpetrated at the expense of prominent Wadsworth and Union men. For instance, from the Tribune office, at about 9 o'clock, [illegible] boys rushed out with what purported to be [illegible] shouting "the funeral of HORACE GREELEY," &c. But such jokes were failures, and when, as we have said, the returns from other parts of the State began to come in the boys could not find any one who was willing to expend a quarter in postage stamps to perpetuate the fun. Nevertheless, among the Union men of the City there was profound sorrow, in consequence of the success of the Wood, as against the patriotic men who had opposed them. As an evidence of the [illegible] in which the main portion of the Seymour vote [illegible] cast in this City, and that a majority of those voting for him were not knowingly disloyal, the [illegible] when a Seymour majority was declared, [illegible] for GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. The [illegible]

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

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New-York City Carried by Seymour by 30,000 Majority.

KINGS COUNTY BY 5,500.

The State Probably for Seymour.

Sixteen to Eighteen Democratic Congressmen Elected.

Gov. Andrew Re-elected in Massachusetts by a Large Majority.

NEW-JERSEY GONE DEMOCRATIC.

RETURNS FROM OTHER STATES.

NEW-YORK CITY RECAPITULATED.

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Seventh	793	2,621
Eighth	683	2,464
Ninth	2,147	3,040
Tenth	841	1,907
Eleventh	1,057	4,190
Twelfth	965	1,963
Thirteenth	752	2,141
Fourteenth	397	2,215
Fifteenth	1,464	1,628
Sixteenth	1,846	2,774
Seventeenth	1,855	5,276
Eighteenth	961	1,877
Nineteenth	1,136	2,648
Twentieth	—	1,307
Twenty-first	1,799	3,894
Twenty-second	—	1,802
Total	18,011	48,182

THE STATE.

Wadsworth.		Seymour.	
Allegheny	3,000	Albany	2,800
Broome	1,500	Clinton	200
Cayuga	2,000	Columbia	500
Chemung	200	Franklin	200
Chenango	1,500	Fulton	200
Cortland	1,000	Greene	1,000
Dutchess	200	Hamilton	400
Essex	1,200	Kings	5,500
Herkimer	1,000	Montgomery	400
Jefferson	2,000	New-York	30,000
Livingston	1,000	Orange	700
Madison	2,500	Putnam	400
Monroe	900	Rensselaer	1,200
Oneida	1,000	Rockland	1,000
Orleans	1,100	Schenectady	100
Oswego	2,000	Schoharie	1,200
Schuyler	500	Sullivan	500
St. Lawrence	4,000	Ulster	1,000
Tioga	600		
Tompkins	1,400	Total	47,300
Total	31,900		

Seymour ahead 15,400
Lincoln in same counties, 1860 15,562
Republican loss thus far 30,962
The counties to hear from gave Lincoln 34,892

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	H. G. Stebbins, Dem.	8.	James Brooks, Dem.
2.	M. F. Odell, Dem.	9.	A. Herrick, Dem.
3.	M. Kalbfleisch, Dem.	10.	W. Radford, Dem.
4.	Ben. Wood, Dem.	11.	C. H. Winfield, Dem.
5.	Fern'do Wood, Dem.	12.	H. A. Nelson, Dem.
6.	Elijah Ward, Dem.	13.	J. B. Steele, Dem.
7.	J. W. Chanler, Dem.	14.	E. Corning, Dem.
		15.	J. A. Griswold, Dem.

THE VOTE IN THE CITY BY WARDS.

FIRST WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	74	344
II	57	365
III	43	338
IV	42	90
V	22	106
Total	316	1283

THIRD WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	86	150
II	52	200
III	30	91
IV	6	33
Total	178	434

FOURTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	91	361
II	33	408
III	26	271
IV	12	190
V	8	183
VI	7	198
VII	17	250
Total	214	1748

FIFTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	96	187
II	46	120
III	98	245
IV	152	187
V	63	230
VI	93	161
VII	96	180
VIII	70	216
Total	701	1560

SIXTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	7	47
II	12	113
III	35	231
IV	33	251
V	20	392
VI	39	403
VII	10	392
VIII	38	382
IX	16	354
Totals	200	2152

SEVENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	73	195
II	45	286
III	69	280
IV	30	144
V	77	304
VI	107	286
VII	63	186
VIII	77	290
IX	93	215
X	69	207
XI	44	261
Total	793	2621

EIGHTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	86	164
II	119	262
III	94	195
IV	96	154
V	57	184
VI	68	156
VII	102	242
VIII	140	247
IX	95	204
X	53	219
XI	67	158
XII	50	160
Total	683	2464

NINTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	166	228
II	280	269
III	201	293
IV	190	209
V	238	241
VI	122	163
VII	220	236
VIII	140	251
IX	120	207
X	133	203
XI	128	203
XII	106	249
Total	2147	3040

TENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	162	339
II	166	327
III	136	496
IV	105	297
V	166	358
VI	117	219
Total	841	1907

ELEVENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	44	260
II	45	273
III	61	274
IV	106	269
V	94	[illegible]
VI	45	[illegible]
VII	33	142
VIII	33	316
IX	106	282
X	55	192
XI	22	150
XII	54	163
XIII	55	264
XIV	29	320
XV	55	121
XVI	48	234
XVII	60	175
XVIII	96	224
Total	1057	4190

TWELFTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	53	290
II	125	400
III	162	250
IV	262	250
V	56	240
VI	161	273
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

THIRTEENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	100	295
II	102	340
III	76	400
IV	98	347
V	106	244
VI	106	255
VII	48	140
VIII	104	224
Total	752	2141

FOURTEENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	33	164
II	29	220
III	21	226
IV	31	224
V	64	182
VI	68	246
VII	33	166
VIII	30	157
IX	38	231
X	42	190
Total	397	2215

FIFTEENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	214	221
II	155	172
III	106	235
IV	221	162
V	108	90
VI	181	117
VII	114	100
VIII	150	247
IX	140	114
X	87	340
Total	1,464	1,629

SIXTEENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	160	254
II	179	316
III	244	373
IV	217	306
V	207	292
VI	263	241
VII	141	320
VIII	7	89
IX	293	241
X	154	227
Total	1846	2774

SEVENTEENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	136	196
II	125	324
III	134	295
IV	149	295
V	196	226
VI	169	107
VII	236	289
VIII	74	226
IX	28	313
X	42	146
XI	50	253
XII	51	213
XIII	67	224
XIV	36	221
XV	40	260
XVI	41	217
XVII	40	316
XVIII	58	255
XIX	101	226
Total	1855	5276

NINETEENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	131	254
II	75	228
III	168	250
IV	204	468
V	60	234
VI	152	488
VII	137	262
VIII	142	196
Total	1136	2648

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	59	250
II	96	308
III	179	245
IV	172	222
V	95	158
VI	60	106
VII	96	215
VIII	127	200
IX	151	273
X	112	204
XI	100	451
XII	29	229
XIII	21	163
XIV	48	108
Total	1346	3262

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	114	207
II	74	229
III	121	274
IV	94	209
V	66	254
VI	46	170
VII	26	196
VIII	129	143
IX	169	187
X	160	214
XI	103	217
XII	267	167
XIII	213	109
XIV	198	163
Total	1799	3894

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN KINGS COUNTY.

CITY OF BROOKLYN.

W'ds.	Dist.	Seymour.	Wadsworth.	W'ds.	Dist.	Seymour.	Wadsworth.
1	1st	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	3d	—	—
	2d	[illegible]	[illegible]		4th	—	—
2	1st	[illegible]	[illegible]		5th	—	—
	2d	[illegible]	[illegible]		6th	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	1st	[illegible]	[illegible]		7th	[illegible]	[illegible]
	2d	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	1st	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	1st	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	1st	[illegible]	[illegible]
	2d	[illegible]	[illegible]		2d	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	1st	[illegible]	[illegible]		3d	[illegible]	[illegible]
	2d	[illegible]	[illegible]		4th	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	1st	[illegible]	[illegible]	16	1st	[illegible]	[illegible]
	2d	[illegible]	[illegible]		2d	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	1st	[illegible]	[illegible]	18	1st	[illegible]	[illegible]
	2d	[illegible]	[illegible]	19	1st	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	1st	[illegible]	[illegible]		2d	[illegible]	[illegible]
	2d	[illegible]	[illegible]		3d	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	1st	[illegible]	[illegible]	New-Utrecht		[illegible]	[illegible]
10	1st	[illegible]	[illegible]	Flatbush		166	121
	2d	[illegible]	[illegible]	Flatlands		90	75
	3d	[illegible]	[illegible]	New-Lots		229	164
11	1st	265	248	Gravesend		166	61
Total						14,324	[illegible]

Fifteen Districts are still to be heard from in Kings County.

THE STATE.

MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAPHIC RETURNS.

BINGHAMTON, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The town of Binghamton gives Wadsworth 885; Seymour, 624.

The town of Barker (Broome County) gives Wadsworth 75 majority.

The town of Union, Second District, gives Wadsworth 94 majority.

The town of Homer (Cortlandt County) gives Wadsworth 462 majority.

Norwich (Chenango County) gives Seymour 8 majority.

Sherburne gives Wadsworth 216 majority.

The town of Sangerfield (Oneida County) gives Seymour 24 majority.

ELMIRA, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The Second District of this town gives 190 majority for Wadsworth.

MIDDLETOWN, Orange Co., Tuesday, Nov. 4.

Three districts in the town of Newburgh give Seymour 86 majority.

The town of Monroe gives Wadsworth 160 majority; Fullerton, Rep., for Congress, 168; Shell, Assembly, 205.

The town of Walkill gives Wadsworth 162 majority.

The town of Wawayanda gives Seymour 64 majority.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The majority for Wadsworth in this city is 114.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

Nine towns give Wadsworth 1,613 majority.

BROOME COUNTY.

Triangle—Wadsworth, 170 majority.

Lisle—Wadsworth, 305 majority.

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY.

Dunkirk gives Seymour 152 majority.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

Sherburne—Wadsworth, 405; Seymour, 190; Miller, Union, for Congress, 230; Prindle, Union, Assembly, 224 majority.

Smyrna—Wadsworth, 160 majority; Miller, Congress, 180 majority; Prindle, Assembly, 165.

Oxford—Wadsworth, 30 majority; Miller, 20 majority.

GREENE COUNTY—COMPLETE.

Seymour, 1,000 majority.

Lisle, Broome County, gives Wadsworth 205 majority.

Mount Hope, Orange County, gives Seymour 34 majority. Winfield, Dem., Congress, 21 majority.

Cornwall, Orange County—Seymour, 210 majority. Winfield, Dem., Congress, 192 majority.

Auburn, complete—Wadsworth, 1,056; Seymour, 602; Pomeroy, Union, for Congress, 426 majority. Seventeen towns and Wards give Wadsworth 3,942; Seymour, 2,403, with ten towns to hear from, which will increase Wadsworth's majority to 2,000 at least.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Goshen—Seymour 117 majority.

Winfield, Dem., for Congress, has 169 majority.

Hamptonburgh—Seymour 61 majority. Winfield, for Congress, has 68 majority.

Eight towns in Steuben County give Wadsworth 504 majority.

Newburgh, Orange Co., gives Seymour 174 majority; Winfield, for Congress, 147.

New-Windsor—Seymour, 80 majority; Winfield, 60 majority.

Buttermilk Falls—Seymour, 91 majority; Winfield, 8a majority.

Tioga County—Complete, gives about 600 majority for Wadsworth.

Orange County—Blooming Grove, Wadsworth, 91 majority; Fullerton, for Congress, 81 majority.

Chemung County—Southport, 12 majority for Seymour.

Elmira, 190 for Wadsworth.

Broome County—Conklin, Wadsworth, 1 majority; Kirkwood, Wadsworth, 1 majority.

Five towns in Chemung County, including Elmira, give Wadsworth 94 majority. The county will probably give Wadsworth a small majority.

ROUSE'S POINT, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

Champlain, Clinton County, gives 21 majority for Seymour.

Cataugua—Seymour, 150 majority.

Moore—Wadsworth, 78 majority.

Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence County—Wadsworth, 208.

Malone—Wadsworth, 208 majority.

Burke—Seymour, 100 majority.

VALATIA, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The town of Kinderhook, Columbia County—Seymour, 468; Wadsworth, 263.

Fremont, Sullivan County—Seymour, 38 majority; Windfield, 37 majority.

Tompkins County gives Wadsworth 1,400 majority.

Dunkirk—Caldwell for Congress, Dem., has 226 majority.

Greenville, Orange County—Seymour, 110 majority; Winfield, for Congress, 110.

Deer Park—Wadsworth, 15 majority; Fullerton, Rep., for Congress, 15 majority.

ULSTER COUNTY.

Saugerties—Seymour, 153 majority. Steel, Dem., Congress, 151 majority. Bookstaver, Dem., Assembly, about 300 majority.

Kingston—Seymour, 520 majority. Steel, Dem., Congress, 460 majority.

Hurley gives Wadsworth 78 majority.

KINGS COUNTY.

	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
Flatbush	121	166
Flatlands	75	98

Gravesend gives Seymour 85 majority.

New-Utrecht gives Seymour 139 majority.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Utica and ten towns, including Rome, are about even on Governor. In the same towns, Kiernan, Dem., leads Conkling 512.

MONROE COUNTY.

Complete returns from Rochester and all but four towns, give Wadsworth 350 majority. This will not be raised over 50.

ORLEANS COUNTY

gives 1,100 for Wadsworth, and one town to hear from. Clark, Rep., for Congress, will have 1,000 majority. Tremaine, Dem., Assembly, has over 600 majority. The other two districts elect Republicans.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Minisink gives Seymour 124 majority; Winfield, Dem., Congress, 122 majority. Greenville—Seymour, 110 majority. Warwick—Seymour, 40 majority; Winfield, Dem., Congress, 38 majority. Crawford—Seymour 88 majority; Winfield, Dem., Congress, 90 majority.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

Frankfort—Wadsworth, 320; Seymour, 236; Clarke, Rep., Congress, 103 majority; McGowan, Rep., elected to the Assembly.

Schuyler—Wadsworth, 187; Seymour, 136; Clarke, Rep., Congress, 48.

Herkimer—Seymour, 103 majority.

Columbia—Wadsworth, 116.

Litchfield—Wadsworth, 62.

German Flats—Wadsworth, 18.

Warren—Seymour, 9 majority.

Newport—Wadsworth, 242 majority.

Fairfield—Wadsworth, 131 majority.

Manheim—Seymour, 4 majority.

Little Falls—Seymour, 110 majority.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

Ithaca gives Wadsworth 110 majority.

Newfield gives Wadsworth 26 majority.

Danby gives Wadsworth 94 majority.

Dryden gives Wadsworth 185 majority.

TIOGA COUNTY.

Owego—Wadsworth 175 majority.

Nichols—Wadsworth 131 majority.

Newark—Wadsworth 228 majority.

Davis, Rep., is elected to the Assembly, and Hotchkiss, Rep., to Congress.

FULTON COUNTY.

Oppenheim—Seymour, 36 majority.

Stratford—Seymour, 15 majority.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Minden—Wadsworth, 520; Seymour, 450; Marvin, Congress, 116 majority; Diefendorf, Assembly, 151.

St. Johnsville—Seymour, 107 majority.

Palatine—Seymour, 115 majority.

Blood, Dem., for Congress, running about the same in these two towns.

Canajoharie—Seymour, 430; Wadsworth, 359.

Root—Seymour, 146 majority.

CORTLANDT COUNTY.

Cortlandtville—Wadsworth, 444 majority.

Virgil—Wadsworth, 193 majority.

Freetown—Wadsworth, 67 majority.

Hartford—Wadsworth, 156 majority.

Homer—Wadsworth, 464 majority.

Marathon—Wadsworth, 86 majority.

Scott—Wadsworth, 134 majority.

Lapeer—Wadsworth, 13 majority.

Preble—Seymour, 34 majority.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

Boylestown—Wadsworth, 20 majority.

Sandy Creek—Wadsworth, 214 majority.

Albion—Wadsworth, 164 majority.

Hastings—Wadsworth, [illegible] majority.

MADISON COUNTY.

Lenox—Wadsworth, 865; Seymour, 704; Littlejohn, Republican, for Congress, 126.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Lima—Wadsworth, 83 majority.

Avon—Wadsworth, 89 majority.

Geneseo—Wadsworth, 154 majority.

Mount Morris—Seymour, 123 majority.

Dansville—Seymour, 60 majority.

York—Wadsworth, 120 majority.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Oswegatchie—Wadsworth, 206 majority.

Hurlbud, Rep., for Congress, and Townsend, Rep., for Assembly, are elected.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Adams—Wadsworth, 347 majority.

Watertown—Wadsworth, 135 majority.

Brownville—Wadsworth, 270 majority.

Hounsfield—Wadsworth, 50 majority.

Leroy—Wadsworth, 92 majority.

Pamelia—Wadsworth, 48 majority.

Antwerp—Wadsworth, 207 majority.

Rutland—Wadsworth, 146 majority.

Lyme—Wadsworth, 96 majority.

Governors and Congressmen ran about the same in these towns.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

Richmond—Wadsworth, 204 majority.

Mexico—Wadsworth, 301 majority.

Scriba—Wadsworth, 70 majority.

Oswego—Wadsworth, 93 majority.

Oswego City—Wadsworth, 30 majority.

Volney—Wadsworth, 72 majority.

Granby—Wadsworth, 22 majority.

Palermo—Wadsworth, 209 majority.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Mohawk—Wadsworth, 11 majority. Marvin, Republican Congressman, 12 majority.

Amsterdam—Wadsworth, 162 majority. Marvin, for Congress, 177 majority.

Florida—Seymour, 122 majority.

FULTON COUNTY.

Two towns give Wadsworth 302 majority.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY—COMPLETE.

Except two districts, which estimated, gives Seymour 75 majority. Blood, Democrat, for Congress, 70 majority.

Albany City gives Seymour 2,165 majority. Four Democratic Assemblymen are elected. Corning, Democrat, for Congress, has over 3,500 majority in the district.

Troy City gives Seymour about 1,000 majority. In the County the majority will be about 1,300. Troy gives Griswold, Dem., for Congress, 1,800 majority. In the County probably 2,400. Washington County will give his competitor, Dodd, about 1,200. The Democrats in Rensselaer are Messrs. McKean and Strait; Deans and Quackenbush, Union Republicans.

BROOME COUNTY.

Complete—Wadsworth 1,540 majority.

SCHUYLER COUNTY

gives about 500 majority for Wadsworth.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Complete—gives Seymour 750 majority.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Hudson City, Seymour 732; Wadsworth 569. Nelson, Dem., for Congress, 156 majority.

Greenport, Seymour 150; Wadsworth 85. Nelson for Congress, 79 majority.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Taghkanic—Seymour, 248; Wadsworth, 85; Nelson, 167 majority.

Stockport—Seymour, 97; Wadsworth, 140; Beal, Rep., Congress, 43 majority.

Livingston—Seymour, 230; Wadsworth, 154; Nelson, 76 majority.

Claverack—Seymour, 265; Wadsworth, 257; Beal, 2 majority.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

Thirteen towns give Wadsworth 1,789; Seymour, 1,287. The towns to come in will increase Wadsworth's majority to about 650. Marvin, for Congress, will have 200 or 300 more. Houghton and Boughton, Union, elected to assembly.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Kingsbury—Wadsworth, 350; Seymour, 202. Dodd, Rep., for Congress, 7 majority.

Argyle—Wadsworth, 382; Seymour, 184. Dodd, 200 majority.

WARREN COUNTY.

Queensbury—Wadsworth, 390; Seymour, 172. For Congress, Farley, Rep., 216 majority.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Ancierlitz—Seymour, 116; Wadsworth, 209. Beal, Rep., 108 majority.

Clermont—Seymour, 150; Wadsworth, 29. Nelson, Dem., 132 majority.

Stuyvesant—Seymour, 280; Wadsworth, 125. Nelson, 108 majority.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

Greenbush—Seymour, 60 majority.

Schodack—Seymour, 110 majority.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Red Hook—Seymour, 237 majority.

Twelve towns, including Poughkeepsie, give Seymour 235 majority. Nelson is elected in the District by 800 majority.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Southeast—Wadsworth, 200; Seymour, 165.

Haight, Union, for Congress, 37.

Patterson—Wadsworth, 105; Seymour, 118. Haight, 45 majority.

Kent—Wadsworth, 108; Seymour, 167. Radford, Dem., for Congress, 34 majority.

Carmel—Wadsworth, 221; Seymour, 207. Haight, 22 majority.

Putnam Valley—Seymour, 245; Wadsworth, 103. Radford, for Congress, 133. Smith, Dem., is elected to the Assembly.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

Niagara, First District—Seymour, 134 majority; Hunt, Congress, 156. Second District—Seymour, 237; Wadsworth, 86.

ORLEANS COUNTY—COMPLETE.

Gives Wadsworth 1,120 majority; Clark, for Congress, 894. Parks, Republican, elected to the Assembly.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Lyons—Seymour, 85 majority; Hadley, Congress, 65 majority.

Rose—Wadsworth, 110 majority.

Galen—Wadsworth, 30 majority; Hadley, Dem., for Congress, 26 majority.

GREENE COUNTY.

Catskill—Seymour, 106 majority.

Athens—Seymour, 123 majority.

Cairo—Seymour, 100 majority.

Durham—Seymour, 31 majority.

THE CITY.

The Election—Results—Accidents—Incidents.

ALL ABOUT IT.

There has not been an election in this city for years, in which, during the after part of the day, the excitement was so great as it was yesterday. Not even the Presidential election elicited so much strong feeling. Betting during the day, throughout the city (confined, of course, to gambling politicians), was strongly in favor of the election of SEYMOUR; and there has not been an election, State, County or City, on which there has been so many gambling bets. In Wall-street wagers were laid on the result from $100 to $5,000—the bets being generally even in amount, with the exception that the SEYMOUR men agree to pay in gold, while all they asked, should they lose, was "Government currency." And that offer was not confined to the speculators in elections in Wall-street—about the same percentage was offered freely throughout the City; and when the returns began to come in at the several newspaper offices, showing, as is usual, at an early hour after the closing of the polls majorities in favor of the Opposition, the Seymour men gathered in great numbers, and were exceedingly jubilant. The quiet confidence which they had manifested during the day resulted in the greatest enthusiasm at night, and the feeling among them was common, that SEYMOUR would go out of New-York City with 30,000 majority; and that Brooklyn, in proportion would do better. There was great confidence in the power of money potently applied. The day was beautiful—the weather as fine as could be desired for an election day, and the voting was carried on orderly in almost every Ward. The same was true of Brooklyn. The arrests made during the day were chiefly of those who had claimed exemption from the draft on the ground that they were aliens—but few arrests were made for disorderly conduct; and for the sympathizers with SEYMOUR, all went "merry as a marriage bell," until late in the evening, when the returns from the "rural districts" were placed upon the bulletin boards. Soon after that, the friends of SEYMOUR and Compromise discovered that it was quite late, and retired to their homes—or somewhere else. Just previous to their arrival at the above conclusion, many jokes were perpetrated at the expense of prominent Wadsworth and Union men. For instance, from the *Tribune* office, at about 11 o'clock, numerous newsboys rushed out with what purported to be "extras," shouting "the suicide of HORACE GREELEY," &c. But such jokes were failures, and when, as we have said, the returns from other parts of the State began to come in, the boys could not find any one who was willing to expend a quarter in postage stamps to perpetuate the fun. Nevertheless, among the Union men of the City there was profound sorrow, in consequence of the success of the WOODS, as against the patriotic men who had opposed them. As an evidence of the belief in which the main portion of the Seymour vote had been cast in this City, and that a majority of those voting for him were not knowingly disloyal, the cheers, when a Seymour majority was declared, were mainly for GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. The belief seemed to be that a vote for SEYMOUR was so far an indorsement of Gen. MCCLELLAN. The particulars, however, of the doings and enthusiasm at the various prominent places of meeting are given at length below.

The Republican Headquarters.

The Republican Headquarters at the Central Committee Rooms, Broadway, near Twenty-third-street, had a decidedly blue aspect during the earlier part of last evening. The faithful began to collect about 7 o'clock. First came scattering returns from the Eighteenth Ward, giving small WADSWORTH majorities, and a close vote on the Congressional ticket, with rumors of the election of BROOKS over COWLES. An elderly gentleman, with a decided Scotch accent, exposed the inefficiency of some of the canvassers in the Fourth District, Eighteenth Ward, where, by detecting an error in the count, he had discovered sixty-eight votes for COWLES which would have been otherwise lost. The janitor of the room thereupon advised all who could to immediately depart and watch the canvassers,—intimating that many of them—Republicans and all—would bear watching. Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER brought the full canvass of the Fifteenth Ward on the State ticket, giving 236 majority for SEYMOUR. He said: "Boys, you must face the music. If we're beat you must try it again, for a new leap. I would read the returns, but it ain't pleasant. I haven't got any news from the other wards, and I don't know as I want any. I guess SEYMOUR will get about 20,000 majority in the city."

At 7½ o'clock Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER was chosen Chairman, and announced that the Wadsworth ticket was probably defeated by about the same extent in the City as in 1860; and, if rum and treason had the same influence in the State, we were beaten there too. But, he would advise them to stay and face the music, and, if they must go down, go down with flying colors and firing guns until the water bubbled over them. [Applause.] Perhaps the slow progress of the war, the depreciation of paper currency, the stagnation of business, the throwing out of employment of numbers of working men—all charged upon the Republican Administration—might result in defeat. But, a party with such principles as those of the Republicans, must succeed, and in the event of defeat, they would rally until the iron heel of subjugation should grind into the rebel front. [Applause.]

Returns from the Twenty-first Ward—another wet blanket—gave WADSWORTH 1,[illegible], and SEYMOUR [illegible], a Seymour majority of 1,[illegible]. This Ward gave a majority of 170 more for the fusion ticket in 1860.

Mr. SPENCER read with humorous comments returns from scattered districts in favor of SEYMOUR, saying he hoped they'd cheer whenever they got the slightest chance. [Laughter.] As to the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards, first districts, the majorities of which were overwhelming for SEYMOUR, he said that as it was always darkest before the day, there must be some chance for daylight for the Wadsworth ticket soon. [Laughter.] They were more honorable in defeat than the Seymour men in victory. [Applause.] On reading the overwhelming Seymour majority in the Eighteenth Ward, he remarked that in 1860 this Ward gave [illegible] one hundred and twelve. In announcing the probable election of JAMES BROOKS, Mr. SPENCER said our Irish fellow-citizens being [illegible] check by BROOKS, had turned the other [illegible]. [Laughter.] He felt satisfied, however, that we would still have a fool to represent the District.

A VOICE—But we will have a rascal. [illegible]

Mr. SPENCER said he was not responsible for the following, "BEN. WOOD's majority, 4, 13, &c." [Renewed laughter.]

A telegraphic dispatch gave SEYMOUR [illegible] majority in five Wards, and said that BEN. WOOD is elected. Mr. SPENCER called for three hearty groans, which were given with a will.

A VOICE—"How about FERNANDO?"

Mr. SPENCER—Capt. DUNCE lost the best chance he had, when that beam of BROOKS' Academy [illegible] failed to knock FERNANDO on the head. [Laughter.] If we are beaten we will not surrender so long as we have a square inch of ground to stand upon, and then we won't. [Great laughter and applause.] Whatever happens, ABRAHAM LINCOLN will be in power over two years more. [Applause.]

On reading the Wadsworth majorities in the Fifteenth Ward, Mr. SPENCER said he had confidence that the country districts might save us yet. He understood that the Democratic copperheads, at their headquarters in the room below, were crawling there around, darting their tongues and poisoning the air with a perfect looseness, but we might smash 'em yet. [Applause and laughter.]

R. H. SHANNON reminded the audience of the words of Gen. WADSWORTH, at Cooper Institute, to wait until they heard from the mountains of St. Lawrence County, and from the young lion of the West. [Applause.]

Mr. SPENCER read a dispatch dated [illegible] P. M., giving SEYMOUR 14,000 majority in twelve Wards. He thought it made some little difference what Wards they were. He was waiting anxiously for last grid from the country, where men read and write—[great applause]—where there are more churches and school-houses than grog-shops and policy-offices. [Applause.]

A VOICE—How about lottery-offices? [Applause and laughter.]

The Twentieth Ward was announced as giving 1,307 Seymour majority. [Phew-ew-ew.] This Ward gave 1,504 majority for fusion in 1860. This was accounted for by a citizen of the Ward by the statement that every third house in the Ward is a rum-hole. [Laughter.] If they were to lose their State this time, they could thank God that they had Washington to fall back on. [Applause.] They could bet on the Administration successfully coming by the triumphant party. [Applause.]

The audience becoming impatient, Mr. SPENCER said they were welcome to keep up their courage, or quiet their nerves in any way—the news would come fast enough. [Laughter.]

VOICES—A song, a song.

Mr. SPENCER—Well, if we must have a funeral, let's have an Irish wake. [Great laughter.] Is JOE HOXIE in the room? [Renewed laughter.]

After various good-natured compulsions, the audience insisted upon a song, and especially upon Mr. MCDONALD, Mr. SPENCER assuring them that they would have a rare musical treat if they would force that man up to the stand. [Laughter.]

Mr. MCDONALD, being compelled to do so, at length took the stand and said that he had the music knocked out of him by the fact that his District, the Tenth of the Twentieth Ward, a strong Irish District, gave within three votes as many for JOE HOXIE as for SEYMOUR. If, however, he could give them any consolation by singing, he would gladly do so. He would say, however, that as a Republican, he was with the electorate determined to never surrender. [Applause.] He concluded by singing, remarkably well, "Shall the Union be preserved, the [illegible] our country, to die."

The next announcement were "Boston gives 1,000 majority against ANDREW [illegible] five towns gives ANDREW 5,000 majority." [Great applause.]

"FERNANDO WOOD elected by 6,000 majority"—[oh! oh! oh! and groans.]

Thirteen Wards give SEYMOUR 15,000 majority—[oh! oh! oh! and groans.]

Mr. SPENCER—I hope no Republican will go home whipped until he is whipped, and then if we are whipped every man will be ready to get up in the morning and fight the battle of liberty over again [applause]. The returns come in insidiously, but the sentinel will be left upon the watch tower of liberty. CHARLES SUMNER is elected, [applause.]

At the suggestion of Mr. SPENCER, the audience joined in singing "Old John Brown's Song," with a stunning chorus.

Mr. SPENCER said, that if a live copperhead should come writhing and crawling and dragging his slimy folds and repulsive length up those stairs from below, (the Democratic Headquarters)—[great laughter and applause]—he would make up his mind that they were not quite dead yet. [Applause.] He was reminded of the lines:

"Freedom's battle, once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though often lost is ever won."

—[Applause.]

Mr. SPENCER drew an eloquent contrast between the good-natured and manly disposition manifested by the Union men in these trying hours and the Southern secession style of accepting defeat in an election. In conclusion, he said, that although beaten back, they never could be conquered—[applause]—that they stood cheerful, defiant, prepared and confident; that in the end the right would conquer, and that they would go home as proud and confident as when they went to the election in the morning. [Applause.]

Mr. R. H. SHANNON was called for, and made an encouraging address, counseling courage and hope to the end.

Mr. SPENCER next read scattered returns from Poughkeepsie and Elmira, giving small majorities for WADSWORTH. Elmira, said he, is in the county of Chemung.

A VOICE—Where's that? (Laughter, and a voice, "put him out.")

Mr. SPENCER read scattering returns from the Express (groans,) and, amid much laughter, a statement that about 200 persons are assembled at the headquarters of the Republicans.

Mr. SPENCER read, amid the wildest demonstrations of applause, the order to Superintendent KENNEDY to convey those arrested for illegal voting to the nearest military station, there to await the orders of the War Department. He said that if the Democratic Saloon Committee dare to inaugurate rebellion at the North, even if successful, it would be "Lay on, lay on, lay on, Macduff, and damned be he who first cries hold enough." [Great applause.]

Twenty-seven towns in Southern New-York give WADSWORTH 4,000 majority. [Thunders of applause.] Mr. SPENCER thought this was cheering, but he hoped no man would risk a dollar on it until victory was assured. HOTCHKISS, Republican, is elected in the Twenty-eighth District. [Applause.] KALBFLEISCH and ODELL are elected in Brooklyn. (Oh! oh! oh! and groans.)

The audience next took another turn at the John Brown Chorus, with tremendous effect. A powerful voice supplied a number of extra verses, which were productive of general good nature and cheers for the "solo."

While waiting for further returns the audience amused itself by calling upon "CHARLEY," (SPENCER) to "Sum up the evidence," ("I will, when the witnesses give it in," said CHARLEY,) to "Give us more returns," to "Hurry up," and to do various other things. He at length announced that full returns from twenty-one Wards gave SEYMOUR 30,[illegible]. (Oh! oh! oh!)

A VOICE—"That's not so bad."

Mr. SPENCER—If the Twenty-second Ward does no worse than she did last year we shall only be beaten 26,305 in the City. That's not so bad after all. They beat us 29,000 in 1860.

These proceedings were continued until a late hour, Mr. SPENCER enlivening the announcement of each intelligence with ready hits, and making the most of such crumbs of comfort as were occasionally forthcoming.

Tammany Hall Ablaze.

PURDY, THE WAR-HORSE, PRESIDES—SPEECHES BY THE "HORSE," HON. DANIEL E. DELAVAN, PETER MCSWYNY, ALDERMAN BRADY, CAPT. [illegible], A GERMAN FELLOW-CITIZEN, AND JOHN VAN BUREN.

Tammany Hall made an immense resurrection last night, on the supposed success of HORATIO SEYMOUR in the State, and his certainly large majority in the City and county of New-York. At 6 o'clock the "unterrified" began to assemble in front of the Wigwam and at seven the doors of the upper hall, were thrown open to the surging multitude, who, with cheers, cat-calls, howls of every varied pitch and tone, and huzzas for "SEYMOUR and the Democratic ticket," poured irresistibly in, until every corner was [illegible]

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

An Important Expedition—The Weather—The First Louisiana Colored Regiment—An Inspection—The Utterances of Colored Men in L'Union—Hon. Reverdy Johnson's Visit.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 24, 1862.

Important news may be anticipated from the Department of the Gulf. On the afternoon of the [illegible] of October, Brig.-Gen. WEITZEL's Brigade, 4,000 strong, [illegible] on transports, bound up the river. The gunboat fleet accompanied the expedition.

The weather now is certainly fine, something like Indian Summer at the North, and the effect of a cool, bracing air in the morning and evening, has an invigorating influence, not only upon civilians, but upon the soldiers, and I think they walk with a firmer step and have a more defiant eye than was the case in the sweltering season of Midsummer. There is a general desire among all our Northern troops for a good hardy frost; nothing of the kind, however, may be anticipated until at least the middle of November—then and not till then, shall we have a slight nip of that chilling breath that ere this has destroyed the vegetables, and left in Winter desolation the fields and gardens of the North. In a ride on the suburbs of the city yesterday, I found a house surrounded with orange trees as large as are the apple trees of our New-Jersey orchards. The fruit was hanging so thick that the entire trees, in the bright, flashing sun, seemed covered over with golden balls. These oranges are but little inferior to the best Havanas; indeed, by many they are considered superior, though not so sweet; they appear to be bursting with rich, luscious juice. It may interest your readers to know that this delicious fruit will, if not disturbed, remain on the trees until December, and constantly improve in taste and flavor. A few years ago, Louisiana had, comparatively speaking, no fruit of this sort, but within the last few years oranges and bananas have become quite luxuriant, and are deservedly admired and appreciated for their superior size and flavor. Either the fruit has lately become acclimated, or a new style has been introduced to produce these favorable results.

THE FIRST LOUISIANA COLORED REGIMENT.

On Thursday evening, by invitation, I visited the camp of the First Louisiana Colored Regiment, which is now at the Louisiana race-track. Lieut.-Col. KINSMAN was appointed by Gen. BUTLER to make what might be termed an informal inspection, to see what the regiment wanted before it was moved over the river to enter upon active duty. By some unforeseen accident the Colonel of the regiment had neglected to inform the officers of the expected visit of Col. KINSMAN, and the result was, that he found its members in the usual disorder that precedes the regular evening parade. A few moments only elapsed, however, before the men were in line, then broke into columns of companies and went through inspection. There were ten companies on the ground, numbering ninety-six men each, and on the whole, their conduct could not have been better; in fact, I have seen older white regiments, with more regimental drills, that are not their equal. One thing was very perceptible, there was a uniformity of height that surprised me; I do not believe there was an inch difference between the entire regiment; if there was, the drill Sergeant had concealed it by the happy arrangement of the men. I spoke to each officer as the inspection proceeded; several were, to all appearance, white men, fairly formed, and soldierly in appearance; one of the Captains [illegible] of unmixed African blood; in fact, the diversity of color among the men and officers was about the same as characterized the Mexican soldiers I saw in Mexico, except that these native [illegible] are taller and better made men. In a few days these soldiers will take up their position in Algiers, to guard, I believe, a line of the railway in common with the country at large. I take a great deal of interest in this experiment of colored men for soldiers. Already it ceases to attract attention in our streets to see the privates and officers passing to and fro, and I have never heard that any of them have been the victims of offensive demonstration on the part of the vulgar whites—the educated people here or elsewhere, never make such demonstrations. In this connection I should say that the city cars here, as in New-York, have certain ones appropriated to colored people. These specialties are designated by a star. Recently, a formal decision of the Court here [illegible] rendered these distinctions [illegible], and in New-Orleans respectable black men and white men, if they behave themselves, ride together. We hope this fact will not cause a commotion on the Sixth-avenue Railway of Gotham, nor make the mules that draw those vehicles along bray with indignation.

THE NEW FRENCH PAPER.

There has recently been started a paper here called *L'Union*. It has a large circulation among certain of the creole population, and is liberally patronized by the people of mixed blood. My attention has been called to it by several persons. Some were surprised that such a sheet should be published in New-Orleans; others again were horrified. I must confess I read some articles in its columns with astonishment. To give you an idea of the contents, I send you literal translations of two contributions. They speak for themselves. The first is a contribution dated Oct. 1, 1862:

To the Chief Editor of L'Union:

SIR: As you purpose to publish in this city, in the French language, a progressive journal, and make an appeal—which you may be sure will be responded to with alacrity—to all those who desire to see the cause of the rights of man triumph in the South, allow me to inform you of the fierce tempest of indignation which broke forth among the enemies of this noble cause here, over the wise and noble proclamation of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, which calls to the service of the United States, on an equality with the other soldiers of the Union, the citizens of color of this department.

When prudence obliges these enemies to conceal their rage against this official publication, they are obliged to be restrained when they speak of those who form part of the numerous companies that are organizing at this moment under the said proclamation. According to the vociferations of these worthy supporters of the most wicked of causes, the gallows is too petty a punishment for those whom they call traitors and perjurers—they who have put themselves into a state of rebellion against a Government under which they enjoyed all the benefits on earth, and who have trampled under their sacrilegious feet the [illegible] Constitution which they had sworn to maintain. But their puerile threats, instead of frightening those against whom they are directed, only serve to augment the number of Union soldiers at New-Orleans.

They find it strange that men whom they held crushed under their tyrannic laws for so long a time should attempt to raise their head to inhale with full breast the, though still feeble, breeze of liberty and of justice which at present fills the air for [illegible]

Happily, the fury of these madmen only manifests itself in idle words, and their projects of vengeance against quite a respectable population, to which belongs a part of the members of the above-mentioned companies, are only based on the vain hope that a Confederate army will soon rescue them from the powerful hold of the Federal Eagle, the rude grasp of which they have borne with so much patience and [illegible] But, thanks to Divine Providence, and to the [illegible] swords of our officers on land and sea—thanks to the brave warriors whom they command, and to the soldiers of color who will be ready soon to fight under their command, and they will die to the last man in defence and for the maintenance of the Government of the United States in this country, and the hopes of the rebels will ever be frustrated.

Moved by the noble sentiment which prompts every man to defend his native country against invasion, [illegible] by the desire to protect their families whom they believed to be in danger—dreading the coming of the [illegible] of the North, whom the journals of the South [illegible] compared with the furious tornado that [illegible] in its rage destroy the blades of the guilty, as [illegible] as those of the innocent, the men of color of this city had, to cooperate in its defence, organized a regiment under the name of the "Native Guards," and I am persuaded, in spite of the opinion of "a Union soldier" in a journal of this city, that they would have fought courageously against the Federals. For proof of what I advance, I can assure you that on the 25th of April, when the troops who ought to have defended New-Orleans had already made a long distance between themselves and the approaching Federal fleet, the regiment of Native Guards still occupied the post assigned to it on Esplanade-street, and only awaited the order of its brave and worthy Colonel to evacuate the post imposed on it.

But, remember, that they knew the good intentions of the Government of the United States and those of Gen. BUTLER in regard to them; meanwhile, [illegible] Judges have made way [illegible] Provost-Marshal and [illegible] according to his works [illegible] and without [illegible] there is not a single man of color who is not ready to shed his last drop of blood in aiding to maintain here the Federal authority, and who does not pray daily to God that the energetic Commanding-General, who knew how to transform a city of iniquities into a habitation of justice, be never removed from this Department.

As there is no rule without exception, believe me, Mr. Editor, that there are many highly elevated persons belonging to the white population, who greet with joy the era of Consideration commencing in this city for another population unjustly despised until to-day. These persons being important themselves, they do not fear that the elevation of others can debase or degrade them. Those who show the most hostility against us are foreigners without principle, and Creoles of base extraction, known here under the name of Tibacaïstas. They are for the most part people without education and without instruction, who only find themselves above persons of color by unequal civil rights and politics that the laws accord to them, and that are unhappily refused us; feeling the advantage that enlightened men, as are generally the colored persons of this city, feeling, I say, all the advantage that these persons have over them from the moment when equality will reign throughout the land, these egotistic foreigners, and these stupid Tibacaïstas, vapor with fury at the sole idea of a similar innovation, and this is not to be wondered at.

I have the honor to salute you,

AN EX-NATIVE GUARD.

Attached to the next extract I notice the name of one of the Captains of the First Louisiana Regiment Native Guard, a man I remember as possessing a fine personal appearance and soldierly bearing. *It is from L'Union* of the 18th of October.

Toast by Capt. H. LOUIS REY, Dec. 26, 1861, before the staff and officers of the Regiment of Native Guards:

The Revolution which broke the chains of Young America, which shook off the yoke of the Mother Country, and permitted her to take rank among the first nations of the world! The present Revolution!—Finally, all Revolutions—for they give birth to the progress of man, and lead him on the way to true fraternity!

TO MY TARDY COMPATRIOTS: Beautiful starry banner, thy majestic folds finally extend over us! The chains of our brothers are breaking. The whips of the planters, reeking with blood, are going to dry. Immense happiness! The affectionate son will no more see men without heart and without shame, who order him to raise the clothes of his mother and to tear her palpitating flesh, and make him there, immovable, swallowing his powerless rage and contemplating with a sorrowful eye this grievous spectacle of a humanity without mercy.

Men of my race, when will you comprehend that in living in the same errors as your oppressors, you retard the march of progress, which would bring with it a social and political amelioration for you?

Break then the chains of your slaves who are burning to enroll themselves for the defence of the Union and for the rights of man. How many of you stay behind, governed by puerile fears and greed of gain, retarding our march, obstructing the brilliant path which we ought to go over? Come, then, to join us; come to aid us to undermine the old errors, to let the entire world know that our poor race is denigrated, calumniated. What a shame for you to permit that your slaves seek a place in our ranks when you, yourselves, ought to be there. We can now proudly proclaim that we have a country to defend, a flag to make respected, for it protects and shelters us. Famine tortured our women and children; the Nationals have relieved their hunger. We were treated with contempt; we are now respected as men.

The rebels, distrustful as are all traitors, have given us arms at the moment of combat, and then abandoned us cowardly, *for the regiment of Native Guards have seen the whole rebel army fleeing* shamefully, leaving their women and children to the mercy of the victors, who happily protected them magnanimously, and purged the city of the rowdies and assassins that had butchered these same foreigners whom they would raise against us by their vile insinuations, begging for the friendship of those whom in former days they had consigned to the poinard of vile mercenaries. When the gunboats came opposite the city, Gen. LEWIS, pale and wasted, addressed our worthy ex-Colonel: "Retire immediately, young men; hide your arms and uniforms, otherwise you are lost."

Poor Colonel! blinded and deceived by ambitious men! Blinded and deceived brothers, also! May my feeble voice awake you from your torpor! CHAVANNE and OGE did not wait to be aroused and to be made ashamed; they hurried unto death; they became martyrs here on earth and received on high the reward due to generous hearts. JOHN BROWN was hung on the gallows; but his name is inscribed with letters of fire in history, and his joyful soul travels through the Union and leaps with joy at the clang of the breaking chains!

Hasten all; our blood only is demanded; who will hesitate? Men with the heart of the pelican. * * * Let us be worthy sons of the heroes of the plains of Chalmette of 1814 and 1815, and not the slaves of the "fugitives" of Chalmette of 1862.

H. LOUIS REY,
Captain of Native Guards.

THE MISSION OF HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

I perceive that some comments have appeared in the Northern papers, relative to the mission of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON to this city. I have often been inclined to give the Northern public my opinion of that advent, but have been restrained from motives of delicacy, not of justice. I see, however, that the thing has been ventilated among some of your journals, and it may not be in bad taste to speak. Mr. JOHNSON arrived here in the beginning of July, at what was decidedly the darkest time in the history of this City, so far as the present National rule was concerned. Time enough had elapsed to let the people resident here learn the entire strength of Gen. BUTLER's command, and they were beginning to get self-possession, and with it came the feeling that the city had been sacrificed to an *inferior force*, and hopes were entertained and encouraged that, with a little effort, the disaffected population could rise, drive out the Yankees, and restore the place to the blessings of rebel rule. These hopes were evinced by an increasing desire on the part of certain women to be insolent and insulting; the men performed the part of wearing threatening looks, and scowling at our soldiers from the corners of the streets. The public schools became noisy with rebel songs, and there was a jubilant tone in city papers, all of which together gave even the unobservant spectator a very clear idea of what was the real sentiments of the people. In these times I met daily a hundred men, many of whom I had been intimate with for years, yet they cast at me a glared eye, and the blood retreated from their lips with rage. At this juncture, at this critical moment, REVERDY JOHNSON arrived. The fact had been anticipated by the Northern papers; it was felt here that he came as no friend of the Commanding General, and when it was announced that he was actually in our midst, there went up a howl of delight among the Secessionists that was fearful to witness or hear. It was instantly circulated that JOHNSON had arrested Gen. BUTLER on sight, deprived him of his command, and ordered him to report in Washington in disgrace; it was asserted that JOHNSON came here *to restore all the money to the foreign Consuls*, and that he would, singularly and generally, act in opposition to Gen. BUTLER, and show him that his course was utterly condemned by the Administration.

Who was responsible for this public sentiment I do not know, but that it was instantly created on the very evening of the arrival of JOHNSON in this city is most certainly true.

Gen. BUTLER received the self-constituted envoy with all possible marks of respect, and spoke of him as "Commissioner of the United States to adjust certain difficulties existing between Major-Gen. BUTLER and certain foreign resident Consuls." Mr. JOHNSON was given one of the pleasantest rooms in the Custom-house, and one of the General's most competent and showy orderlies was detailed to act as guard at his door and wait upon him as messenger. Mr. JOHNSON took possession of his office in the spirit of a Judge, and at once issued notices to the various Consuls, asking them, at their earliest convenience, to wait upon him personally, or address him by letter, that he might know what their grievances were. Most of the gentlemen replied by letter, that *they, as Consuls, had no difficulties at all with the Major-General.* Two or three appeared personally, and having heard all they had to say, a day was appointed to take down testimony. In the meantime, to fill up leisure moments, there was opened a sort of bureau of complaints and grievances, and anybody that had any fault to find with Gen. BUTLER, had a good opportunity of being patiently listened to by a National officer, which was some comfort to the fault-finders, as it was the first chance they had ever had before to do such a thing with impunity. It now went out that REVERDY JOHNSON was one of us—he was a slaveholder himself and not a Yankee, and that he would do justice to this most wonderfully abused people, who were at the moment indebted to Gen. BUTLER's personal efforts for the food they had to eat, and the peace with which they remained in their dwellings.

The first case heard was the one involving the sum of $800,000. The testimony was taken very carefully, and before the case was referred by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. JOHNSON decided that part of the bonds that had been seized, along with the specie, should be returned to the agent by Messrs. KENNEDY & Co., also furnishing, at the same time, [illegible] with a copy of his decision in the case of S. H. KENNEDY & Co., a firm which, by the way, had shipped, a very short time before our troops arrived, a cargo of cotton to Havana, and from thence to London. In connection with this transaction, a letter reached Major-Gen. BUTLER, having the third of exchange of Messrs. S. H. KENNEDY & Co. He, the General, in my opinion very properly considered that the third of exchange represented money, for the simple reason that the others (which were ordered to go to their London Bankers by Messrs. S. H. & Co.) had not reached their final destination, as they were then on the sea, when the third bill was captured, the said third bill having been captured on the Louisiana coast, along with different goods contraband of war. These facts are proved. To all this, Mr. JOHNSON hastened to reply at length, and after a rigmarole of incomprehensible value, came to the gist, which was, that these honest merchants had committed no wrong! To this Gen. BUTLER replied, stating, among other things, that as he had left the matter in Mr. JOHNSON's keeping, he must abide the decision, but that he accepted it under protest. The animosity of Mr. JOHNSON now began to display itself, for he replied, in a manuscript of *fifty-four pages*, discussing the General's letter fore and aft. Meantime, the bureau of complaints or grievances was kept in full blast. Lawyers of secession proclivities made the office their headquarters, and it was a common thing for the whole to be engaged in discussing these Johnsonian decisions. In these extra-judicial proceedings Mr. JOHNSON came in for a large share of praise, and Gen. BUTLER for an unusual quantity of censure. The General was pronounced totally wrong, for said some of these astute gentlemen, how can Gen. BUTLER be a lawyer and a military man at the same time? And this soon settled the question that all the General did to make these proverbially corrupt Consuls behave themselves for the future, and do penance for the past, was wrong. One Consul, a notorious sympathizer with the rebels, was exceedingly busy about Mr. JOHNSON's office. This man, it was understood, had a vessel loaded to run the blockade, which vessel was burnt when our fleet came up the river, and this person was so emboldened by the notice he received, that he asked the Commissioner to lay the case before the department at Washington that he might be paid for his loss. No doubt it will at the proper time turn up as an honest claim in the Federal Capital. While Mr. JOHNSON was here he attended Mr. LACOCK's Church, and listened without remark to the mutilation of the Episcopal service, in Mr. LACOCK's avoidance of the prayer for the President of the United States; and finally, of the thirteen cases submitted to him by Gen. BUTLER, Mr. JOHNSON decided *eleven* against the General. The last fact, more than a volume of strong writing, shows the animus that reigned supreme in Mr. JOHNSON's spirit; for it is hardly possible that Gen. BUTLER, now in the maturity of his physical and mental strength, and a lawyer equal if not superior to REVERDY JOHNSON *in his best days, would have so far* erred in law. To say the least of it, never was there a more unhappy mission. Its evil effects were felt for weeks after Mr. JOHNSON returned to the North, and retarded in a marked manner those herculean labors since accomplished by Gen. BUTLER.

In conclusion, I must say that I have never heard Gen. BUTLER, or a member of his staff, allude in the slightest manner, *pro* or *con*, to Mr. JOHNSON personally, or to his mission, or the administration of it. With them all, he has, so far as the world is concerned, been a thing either of the past, or been forgotten in the sterner duties they have to perform in this struggle for the nation's life.

AFFAIRS IN ALEXANDRIA.

The Revocation of Army Order No. 154—Preparations for Going into Winter Quarters—The Fortifications, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1862.

The order remanding the old soldiers to their respective regiments, who have recently enlisted in the regular army, has produced the greatest satisfaction. Many of the oldest and best regiments in the service were rapidly becoming decimated from the effects of the order granting soldiers in the volunteer corps the privilege of reenlisting as regulars. Hundreds were daily rushing to the recruiting stations for that purpose about Alexandria, and discipline was ridiculed under the plea of intentions to "enlist in the regulars." Many of the regiments were rapidly reduced to shadows, and the effect in a few days would have been the complete disorganization of the very flower of many of the peninsula commands, and the mustering out of service of many of our ablest and most valuable officers.

Vast storehouses for army purposes are in the course of erection in this place, and subsistence supplies are rapidly pouring into them fast as the progress of the work will permit. Forage, in prodigious quantities is also being piled up on the wharves, and all supplies pertaining to the Quartermaster's and Commissary's departments are being landed in the most vigorous manner at all the Government wharves.

Thousands of stores are being forwarded to the troops occupying the defences of Washington on this side the river, and busy preparation is making in all the camps under the probability of a permanent residence here for the Winter, and the regular supplies of fuel are being conveyed to the encampments. Still these preparations do not positively determine that the troops are to remain here for the Winter, but from the fact that these preparations are permitted to progress without interruption, or orders to the contrary, conforms so materially with the programme of last Fall, that the troops justly infer that they will not be disturbed in the occupation of their Winter quarters here. Such has been the demand for lumber for this purpose that the supply in Alexandria has been swept away, and the supplies arriving are insufficient to meet the necessary wants of the official departments. This want will be remedied in a few days, however, as a large number of vessels laden with building material, are known to be on their way hither from Eastern ports.

But the soldiers are meanwhile by no means allowed to remain in idleness. The old fortifications are being materially strengthened, bridges are being built, old roads repaired and new ones constructed, while new and important lines of breastworks are being thrown up, and the entire line of defence rendered *as impregnable as skillful engineering and indefatigable* labor can make it.

ARGUS.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Gen. Rosecrans Serenaded—His Patriotic Fervor and Hopefulness—A Powerful Move Anticipated, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 31, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS looks in fine spirits. He was serenaded at the Galt House last night. His remarks to a great crowd were very hopeful and cheering. He is full of patriotic enthusiasm and energy. He expressed himself confident that the Union will soon be restored with even more than its former strength and prosperity. The main army of the Ohio is likely to be transferred to his Department of the Cumberland. Maj.-Gen. THOS. A. MORRIS, of Indiana, may command the fourth army corps, lately under Maj.-Gen. GORDON GRANGER. A powerful move toward Cumberland Gap, Knoxville and Chattanooga is looked for.

Commanders of National forces, post commanders and Provost-Marshals within this State are ordered to send to Col. DENT's headquarters all captured or arrested rebel recruits, and to arrest and send under guard to Col. DENT, for banishment from the State, all persons who joined the rebel invading army. No rebel recruits captured or arrested after returning from the rebel army will be paroled.

By Gov. ROBINSON's order, all State Guard forces in active service or under orders are relieved until otherwise ordered.

PONTIAC.

WITH DOCUMENTS.

Letter from Ex-President Buchanan—His Reply to Gen. Scott.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

On Wednesday last I received the *National Intelligencer* containing Gen. SCOTT's address to the public. This is throughout an undisguised censure of my conduct during the last months of the Administration in regard to the seven Cotton States now in rebellion. From our past relations I was greatly surprised at the appearance of such a paper. In one aspect, however, it was highly gratifying. It has justified me, nay, it has rendered it absolutely necessary, that I should no longer remain silent in respect to charges which have been long vaguely circulating, but are now indorsed by the responsible name of Gen. SCOTT.

I. The first and most prominent among these charges is my refusal immediately to garrison nine enumerated fortifications, scattered over six of the Southern States, according to the recommendation of Gen. SCOTT, in his "views" addressed to the War Department on the 29th and 30th of October, 1860. And it has even been alleged that if this had been done it might have prevented the civil war.

This refusal is attributed, without the least cause, to the influence of Gov. FLOYD. All my Cabinet must bear me witness that I was the President myself, responsible for all the acts of the Administration; and certain it is that during the last six months previous to the 29th December, 1860, the day on which he resigned his office, after my request, he exercised less influence on the Administration than any other member of the Cabinet. Mr. HOLT was immediately thereafter transferred from the Post-office Department to that of War; so that, from this time until the 4th March, 1861, which was by far the most important period of the Administration, he performed the duties of Secretary of War to my entire satisfaction.

But why did I not immediately garrison these nine fortifications, in such a manner, to use the language of Gen. SCOTT, "as to make any attempt to take any one of them by surprise or *coup de main* ridiculous?" There is one answer both easy and conclusive, even if other valid reasons did not exist. There were no available troops within reach which could be sent to these fortifications. To have attempted a military operation on a scale so extensive by any means within the President's power would have been simply absurd. Of this Gen. SCOTT himself seems to have been convinced, for on the day after the date of his first "views" he addressed (on the 30th of October) supplemental views to the War Department, in which he states: "*There is one (regular) company in Boston, one here (at the Narrows), one at Pittsburgh, one at Augusta, Ga., one at Baton Rouge—in all five companies only within reach to garrison or reinforce the forts mentioned in the* 'views.'"

Five companies—four hundred men—to occupy and reinforce nine fortifications in six highly excited Southern States! The force "within reach" was so entirely inadequate that nothing more need be said on the subject. To have attempted such a military operation with so feeble a force, and the Presidential election impending, would have been an invitation to collision and secession. Indeed, if the whole American army, consisting then of only 16,000 men, had been "within reach," they would have been scarcely sufficient for this purpose. Such was our want of troops that Gen. SCOTT, believing, in opposition to the opinion of the Committee raised in the House of Representatives, that the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN might be interrupted by military force, was only able to assemble at Washington, so late as the 4th of March, 653 men, rank and file of the army. And, to make up this number, even the sappers and miners were brought from West Point.

But why was there no greater force within reach? *This question could be better answered by Gen. SCOTT himself* than any other person. Our small regular army, with the exception of a few hundred men, were out of reach, on our remote frontiers, where it had been continuously stationed for years, to protect the inhabitants and the emigrants on their way thither against the attacks of hostile Indians. All were insufficient, and both Gen. SCOTT and myself had endeavored in vain to prevail upon Congress to raise several additional regiments for this purpose. In recommending this augmentation of the army, the General states in his report to the War Department of November, 1857, that "it would not more than furnish the reinforcements now greatly needed in Florida, Texas, New-Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington, (T.,) Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, leaving not a company for Utah." And again, in his report of November, 1858, he says:

"This want of troops to give reasonable security to our citizens in distant settlements, including emigrants on the plains, can scarcely be too strongly stated; but I will only add, that as often as we have been obliged to withdraw troops from one frontier in order to reinforce another, the weakened points have been instantly attacked or threatened with formidable invasion."

These "views" of Gen. SCOTT exhibit the crude notions then prevailing, even among intelligent and patriotic men, on this subject of secession. In the first sentence the General, whilst stating that "to save time the right of secession may be conceded," yet immediately says "this is instantly balanced by the correlative right on the part of the Federal Government against an *interior* State or States to reestablish by force, if necessary, its former continuity of territory." (For this he cites *Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy*, last chapter. It may be there, but I have been unable to find it.) Whilst it is difficult to ascertain his precise meaning in this passage, he renders what he did *not* mean quite clear in his supplementary "views." In these he says: "It will be seen that the 'views' only apply to a case of secession that makes a *gap* in the present Union." The falling off say of Texas, or of all the Atlantic States, from the Potomac south, (the very case which has occurred,) was not within the scope of General S.'s "provisional remedies;" that is to say, to establish by force, if necessary, the continuity of our territory. In his "views" he also states as follows: "But break this glorious Union by whatever line or lines that political madness may contrive, and there would be no hope of recuiting the fragments except by the laceration and despotism of the sword. To effect such result, the intestine wars of our Mexican neighbors would, in comparison with ours, sink into mere child's 'play.'" In the General's opinion, "a smaller evil (than these intestine wars) would be to allow the fragments of the great Republic to form themselves into new Confederacies, probably four." He then points out what ought to be the boundaries between the new Unions; and at the end of each goes so far as even to indicate the cities which ought to be the capitals of the three first on this side of the Rocky Mountains, to wit: "Columbia, South Carolina;" "Alton or Quincy, Illinois;" and "Albany, New-York," excluding Washington City altogether. This indication of capitals contained in the original now in my possession is curiously omitted in the version published in the *National Intelligencer*. He designates no capital for the fourth Union on the Pacific. The reader will judge what encouragement these views, proceeding from so distinguished a source, must have afforded to the Secessionists of the Cotton States.

I trust I have said enough, and more than enough, to convince every mind why I did not, with a force of five companies, attempt to reinforce Forts Jackson and St. Philip, on the Mississippi; Fort Morgan, below Mobile; Forts Pickens and McCree, in Pensacola Harbor; Fort Pulaski, below Savannah; Forts Moultrie and Sumter, Charleston Harbor, and Fort Monroe, in Virginia.

These "views," both original and supplementary, were published by Gen. SCOTT in the *National Intelligencer* of Jan. 18, 1861, at the most important and critical period of the Administration. Their publication, at that time, could do no possible good, and might do much harm. To have published them, without the President's knowledge or consent, was as much in violation of the sacred confidence which ought to prevail between the Commanding General of the army and the Commander-in-Chief as it would have been for the Secretary of War to publish the same documents without his authority. What is of more importance, their publication was calculated injuriously to affect the compromise measures then pending before Congress and the country, and to encourage the Secessionists in their mad and wicked attempt to shatter the Union into fragments. From the great respect which I then entertained for the General, I passed it over in silence.

It is worthy of remark that soon after the Presidential election representations of what these "views" contained, of more or less correctness, were unfortunately circulated, especially throughout the South. The editors of the *National Intelligencer*, in assigning a reason for their publication, state that both in public prints and in public speeches allusions had been made to them, and some misapprehensions of their character had got abroad.

II. and III. Gen. SCOTT states that he arrived in Washington on the 12th, and accompanied by the Secretary of War, held a conversation with the President on the 15th December. Whilst I have no recollection whatever of this conversation, he doubtless states correctly that I did refuse to send three hundred men to reinforce Major ANDERSON, at Fort Moultrie, who had not then removed to Fort Sumter. The reason for this refusal is manifest to all who recollect the history of the time. But twelve days before, in the annual message of the 3d December, I had urged upon Congress the adoption of amendments to the Constitution of the same character with those subsequently proposed by Mr. CRITTENDEN, called the "Crittenden Compromise." At that time high hopes were entertained throughout the country that these would be adopted. Besides, I believed, and this correctly, as the event proved, that Maj. ANDERSON was then in no danger of attack. Indeed, he and his command were then treated with marked kindness by the authorities and people of Charleston. Under these circumstances, to have sent such a force there would have been only to impair the hope of compromise, to provoke collision and disappoint the country.

There are some details of this conversation in regard to which the General's memory must be defective. At present I shall specify only one. I could not have stated that on a future contingent occasion I would telegraph "Maj. ANDERSON of Fort Moultrie to hold the Forts (Moultrie and Sumter) against attack;" because, with prudent precaution, this had already been done several days before through a special messenger sent to Maj. ANDERSON for this very purpose. I refer to Maj. BUELL, of the army.

The General's supplementary note of the same day, presenting to me General Jackson's conduct in 1833, during the period of nullification, as an example, requires no special notice. Even if the cases were not entirely different, I had previously determined upon a policy of my own, as will appear from my annual message. This was, [illegible] to collect the customs at Charleston, [illegible] of the port, if need be, in a vessel of war. [illegible], the existing collector, [illegible] his office about the end of [illegible] thereafter, I nominated to the Senate as his successor, a suitable person, prepared at any personal risk to do his duty. That body, however, throughout its entire session, declined to act on this nomination. Thus, without a collector, it was rendered impossible to collect the revenue.

IV. Gen. SCOTT's statement alleges that "the *Brooklyn*, with Capt. VOGDE's company alone, left the Chesapeake for Fort Pickens about Jan. 22, and on the 29th President BUCHANAN, having entered into a *quasi* armistice with certain leading seceders at Pensacola and elsewhere, caused Secretaries HOLT and TOUCEY to instruct, in a joint note, the commanders of the war-vessels off Pensacola, and Lieut. SLEMMER, commanding Fort Pickens, to commit no act of hostility, and not to land Capt. VOGDE's company unless the fort should be attacked." He afterwards states, within brackets: "That joint note I never saw, but suppose the armistice was consequent upon the meeting of the Peace Convention at Washington, and was understood to terminate with it."

These statements betray a singular want of memory on the part of Gen. SCOTT. It is scarcely credible that this very joint note, presented in such odious colors, was submitted to Gen. SCOTT on the day it was prepared, (Jan. 29,) and met his entire approbation. I would not venture to make this assertion if I did not possess conclusive evidence to prove it. On that day Secretary HOLT addressed me a note, from which the following is an extract: "*I have the satisfaction of saying that on submitting the paper to Gen. Scott, he expressed himself satisfied with it, saying that there could be no objection to the arrangement in a military point of view or otherwise.*" This requires no comment. That the General had every reason to be satisfied with the arrangement, will appear from the following statement:

A revolutionary outbreak had occurred in Florida; the troops of the United States had been expelled from Pensacola and the adjacent navy-yard; and Lieut. SLEMMER, of the artillery, with his brave little command, had been forced to take refuge in Fort Pickens, where he was in imminent danger every moment of being captured by a vastly superior force. Owing to the interruption of regular communications Secretary HOLT did not receive information of these events until several days after their occurrence, and then through a letter addressed to a third person. He instantly informed the President of the fact, and reinforcements, provisions and military stores were dispatched by the *Brooklyn* to Fort Pickens without a moment's unnecessary delay. She left Fortress Monroe on the 24th of January.

Well-founded apprehensions were, however, entertained at the time of her departure that the reinforcements, with the vessels of war at no great distance from Fort Pickens, could not arrive in time to defend it against the impending attack. In this state of suspense, and while Lieut. SLEMMER was in extreme peril, Senators SLIDELL, HUNTER and BIGLER received a telegraphic dispatch from Senator MALLORY, of Florida, dated at Pensacola on the 28th January, with the urgent request that they should lay it before the President. This dispatch expressed an earnest desire to maintain the peace, as well as the most positive assurance that no attack would be made on Fort Pickens if the present status should be preserved.

This proposal was carefully considered, both with a view to the safety of the fort and to the unhappy effect which an actual collision either at that or any other point might produce on the Peace Convention then about to assemble at Washington. The result was that a joint dispatch was carefully prepared by the Secretaries of War and Navy accepting the proposal, with important modifications, which was transmitted by telegraph on the 29th January to Lieut. SLEMMER and to the naval commanders near the station. It is too long for transcription; suffice it to say it was carefully guarded at every point for the security of the fort and its free communication with Washington.

The result was highly fortunate. The Brooklyn had a long passage. Although she left Fortress Monroe on the 24th of January, she did not arrive at Pensacola until the 6th of February. In the meantime, Fort Pickens, with Lieut. SLEMMER, (whose conduct deserves high commendation,) and his brave little band, were placed, by virtue of this arrangement, in perfect security until an adequate force had arrived to defend it against any attack. The fort is still in our possession. Well might Gen. SCOTT have expressed his satisfaction with this arrangement. The General was correct in the supposition that this arrangement was to expire on the termination of the Peace Convention.

V. But we now come to an important period, when dates will be essentially necessary to disentangle the statement of Gen. SCOTT. The South Carolina Commissioners were appointed on the 22d, and arrived in Washington on the 27th December. The day after their arrival it was announced that Major ANDERSON had removed from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter. This rendered them furious. On the same day they addressed an angry letter to the President, demanding the surrender of Fort Sumter. The President answered this letter on the 30th December by a peremptory refusal. This brought forth a reply from the Commissioners on the 2d January, 1861, of such an insulting character that the President instantly returned it to them with the following indorsement: "This paper, just presented to the President, is of such a character that he declines to receive it." From that time forward all friendly, political and personal intercourse finally ceased between the revolutionary Senators and the President, and he was severely attacked by them in the Senate, and especially by Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. Indeed their intercourse had previously been of the coldest character ever since the President's anti-secession message at the commencement of the session of Congress.

Under these changed circumstances, Gen. SCOTT, by note on Sunday, the 30th December, addressed the following inquiry to the President:

"Will the President permit Gen. SCOTT, without reference to the War Department, and otherwise as secretly as possible, to send two hundred and fifty recruits from New-York Harbor to reinforce Fort Sumter, together with some extra muskets or rifles, ammunition and subsistence? It is hoped that a sloop-of-war and cutter may be ordered for the same purpose 'to-morrow.'"

The General seems not to have then known that Mr. FLOYD was out of office.

Never did a request meet a more prompt compliance. It was received on Sunday evening, December 30. On Monday morning I gave instructions to the War and Navy Departments, and on Monday evening, Gen. SCOTT came to congratulate me that the Secretaries had issued the necessary orders to the army and navy officers, and that they were in his possession. The *Brooklyn*, with troops, military stores and provisions, was to sail forthwith from Fortress Monroe for Fort Sumter. I am therefore utterly at a loss to imagine why the General, *in his statement*, should have asserted that "the South Carolina Commissioners had already been many days in Washington and no movement of defence (on the part of the United States) was permitted." These Commissioners arrived in Washington on the 27th December; Gen. SCOTT's request was made to the President on the 30th. It was complied with on the 31st, and a single day is all that represents the "many days" of the General.

Again, Gen. SCOTT asserts, in the face of these facts, that the President refused to allow any attempt to be made—to reinforce Fort Sumter—because he was holding negotiations with the South Carolina Commissioners. And still again, that "afterwards Secretary HOLT and myself endeavored, in vain, to obtain a ship-of-war for the purpose, and were finally obliged to employ the passenger steamer *Star of the West.*" Will it be believed that the substitution of the *Star of the West* for the powerful war steamer *Brooklyn*, of which he now complains, was by advice of Gen. SCOTT himself? I have never heard that doubted until I read the statement.

At the interview already referred to between the General and myself, on the evening of Monday, the 31st of December, I suggested to him that, although I had not received the South Carolina Commissioners in their official capacity, but merely as private gentlemen, yet it might be considered an improper act to send the *Brooklyn* with reinforcements to Fort Sumter until I had received an answer from them to my letter of the preceding day; that the delay could not continue more than forty-eight hours. He promptly concurred in this suggestion as gentlemanly and proper, and the orders were not transmitted to the *Brooklyn* on that evening. My anticipations were correct, for on the morning of the 2d January I received their insolent note, and sent it back to them. In the mean time, however, the General had become convinced, by the representations of a gentleman whom I forbear to name, that the better plan, as the Secretaries of War and the Navy informed me, to secure secrecy and success, and reach the fort, would be to send a fast side-wheel mercantile steamer from New-York with the reinforcement. Accordingly the *Star of the West* was selected for this duty. The substitution of this mercantile steamer for the *Brooklyn*, which would have been able to defend herself in case of attack, was reluctantly yielded by me to the high military judgment of Gen. SCOTT.

The change of programme required a brief space of time; but the *Star of the West* left New-York, for Charleston, on the evening of the 5th of January. On the very day, however, when this ill-fated steamer left New-York, a telegram was dispatched by Gen. SCOTT to Col. SCOTT, to countermand her departure; but it did not reach her destination until after she had gone to sea. The reason for this countermand shall be stated in the language of Secretary HOLT, to be found in a letter addressed by him to Mr. THOMPSON, the late Secretary of the Interior, on the 5th of March, 1861, and published in the *National Intelligencer*. Mr. HOLT says:

"The countermand spoken of (by Mr. THOMPSON) was not more cordially sanctioned by the President than it was by Gen. SCOTT and myself; not because of any dissent from the orders on the part of the President, but because of a letter received that day from Maj. ANDERSON, stating, in effect, that he regarded himself secure in his position; and yet more from intelligence which late on Saturday evening (Jan. 5, 1861) reached the Department, that a heavy battery had been erected among the sand hills, at the entrance to Charleston Harbor, which would probably destroy any unarmed vessel (and such was the *Star of the West*) which might attempt to make its way to Fort Sumter. This important information satisfied the Government that there was no present necessity for sending reinforcements, and that when sent they should go, not in a vessel of commerce, but of war. Hence the countermand was dispatched by telegraph to New-York; but the vessel had sailed a short time before it reached the officer (Col. Scott) to whom it was addressed."

A statement of these facts, established by dates, proves conclusively that the President was not only willing but anxious in the briefest period to reinforce Fort Sumter.

On the 5th January, the day before the departure of the *Star of the West* from New-York, as Gen. SCOTT in his statement admits, orders were sent to Fort Taylor, Key West, and to Fort Jefferson, Tortugas Island, which reached these points in time for their security. He conjectures concerning the consequences which might have followed had the reinforcements not reached their destination in due time; and even expresses the extraordinary opinion that, with the possession of these forts, "the rebels might have purchased an early recognition."

I shall next advert to the statement that the expedition under Capt. WARD, "of three or four small steamers belonging to the Coast Survey," was kept back by something like a truce or armistice, [made here,] embracing Charleston and Pensacola harbors, agreed upon between the late President and certain principal seceders of South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, &c. And this truce lasted to the end of that Administration." Things altogether distinct in their nature are often so blended in this statement that it is difficult to separate them. Such is eminently the case in connecting the facts relative to Charleston with Pensacola.

Having already treated of the charge of having kept back reinforcements from Pensacola, I have now to say something of the charge of having also kept them back from Charleston. Neither a truce, nor quasi truce, nor anything like it, was ever concluded between the President and any human authority concerning Charleston. On the contrary, the South Carolina Commissioners, first and last, and all the time, were informed that the President could never surrender Fort Sumter, nor deprive himself of the most entire liberty to send reinforcements to it whenever it was believed to be in danger, or requested by Maj. ANDERSON. It is strange that Gen. SCOTT was not apprised of this well-known fact. It was then, with some astonishment, that I learned from the statement of the General that he had, on the 12th March, 1861, advised that Maj. ANDERSON should be instructed to evacuate the fort as soon as suitable transportation could be procured to carry himself and his command to New-York. A military necessity for a capitulation may have existed in case there should be an attack upon the fort, or a demand for its surrender; but surely none such could have existed for its voluntary surrender and abandonment.

Probably that to which the General means to refer was not the *quasi*, but the actual truce of arms concluded at Charleston on the 11th January, 1861, between Gov. PICKENS and Major ANDERSON, without the knowledge of the President. It was on the 9th of January that the *Star of the West*, under the American flag, was fired upon in the harbor of Charleston, by order of Gov. PICKENS. Immediately after this outrage, Major ANDERSON sent a flag to the Governor, stating that he presumed the act had been unauthorized, and for that reason he had not opened fire from Fort Sumpter on the adjacent batteries; but demanding its disavowal, and, if this were not sent in a reasonable time, he would consider it war, and fire on any vessel that attempted to leave the harbor. Two days after this occurrence, on the 11th January, Gov. PICKENS had the audacity to demand of Major ANDERSON the surrender of the fort. In his answer of the same date the Major made the following proposition: "Should your Excellency deem fit, previous to a resort to arms, to refer this matter to Washington, it would afford me the sincere pleasure to depute one of my officers to accompany any messenger you may deem proper to be the bearer of your demand." This proposition was promptly accepted by the Governor, and, in pursuance thereof, he sent on his part Hon. I. W. HAYNE, the Attorney-General of South Carolina, to Washington, whilst Major ANDERSON deputed Lieut. HALL, of the United States Army, to accompany him. *These gentlemen arrived together in Washington* on the evening of the 13th January, when the President obtained the first knowledge of the transaction. But it will be recollected that no time intervened between the return of the *Star of the West* to New-York and the arrival of the messenger bearing a copy of the truce at Washington within which it *would have been possible to send reinforcements to Fort Sumter. Both events occurred about the same time.*

Thus a truce, or suspension of arms, was concluded between the parties, to continue until the question of the surrender of the fort should be decided by the President. Until this decision, Major ANDERSON had placed it out of his own power to ask for reinforcements, and equally out of the power of the Government to send them without a violation of public faith. This was what writers on public law denominate "a partial truce, under which hostilities are suspended only in certain places, as between a town and the army besieging it." It is possible that the President, under the laws of war, might have annulled this truce upon due notice to the opposite party; but neither Gen. SCOTT nor any other person ever suggested this expedient. This would have been to cast a reflection on Major ANDERSON, who, beyond question, acted from the highest and purest motives. Did Gen. SCOTT ever propose to violate this truce during its existence? If he did, I am not now, and never was, aware of the fact. Indeed, I think he would have been one of the last men in the world to propose such a measure.

Col. HAYNE did not deliver the letter which he bore from Gov. PICKENS, demanding the surrender of the fort, to the President until the 31st of January. The documents containing the reasons for this worrying delay were communicated to Congress in a special message of the 8th of February, to which I refer the reader. On the 5th of February the Secretary of War, under the instructions of the President, gave a peremptory refusal to this demand in an able and comprehensive letter, reviewing the whole subject, explaining and justifying the conduct of the President throughout. Its concluding sentence is both eloquent and emphatic:

"If, (says Mr. HOLT,) with all the multiplied proofs which exist of the President's anxiety for peace, and of the earnestness with which he has pursued it, the authorities of that State shall assault Fort Sumter, and imperil the lives of the handful of brave and loyal men shut up within its walls, and thus plunge our country into the horrors of civil war, then upon them and those they represent must rest the responsibility."

The truce was then ended, and Gen. SCOTT is incorrect in stating "that it lasted to the end of that Administration."

An expedition was quietly fitted out at New-York, under the supervision of Gen. SCOTT, to be ready for any contingency. He arranged its details, and regarded the reinforcements thus provided for as sufficient. This was ready to sail for Fort Sumter on five hours' notice. It is of this expedition that Gen. SCOTT thus speaks:

"At that time, when this (the truce) had passed away, Secretaries HOLT and TOUCEY, Capt. WARD, of the navy, and myself, with the knowledge of the President, settled upon the employment, under the Captain, of three or four steamers belonging to the Coast Survey, but he was kept back by the truce."

A strange inconsistency. The truce had expired with Mr. HOLT's letter to Col. HAYNE, on the 5th of February, and Gen. SCOTT, in his statement, says "it would have been easy to reinforce this fort down to about the 12th of February." Why, then, did not the reinforcements proceed? This was simply because of communications from Major ANDERSON. It was most fortunate that they did not proceed; because the three or four small steamers which were to bear them would never have reached the fort, and in the attempt must have been captured or destroyed. The vast inadequacy of the force provided to accomplish the object was demonstrated by information received from Major ANDERSON at the War Department on the last day of the Administration.

I purposely forbear at present to say more on this subject, lest I might, however unintentionally, do injustice to one or more of the parties concerned, in consequence of the brevity required by the nature of this communication. The facts relating to it, with the appropriate accompaniments, have been fully presented in a historical review, prepared a year ago, which will ere long be published. This review contains a sketch of the four last months of my Administration. It is impartial, at least such is my honest conviction. That it has not yet been published has arisen solely from an apprehension, no longer entertained, that something therein might be unjustly perverted into an interference with the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war for the maintenance of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union, which was far, very far, from my intention.

After a careful retrospect, I can solemnly declare before God and my country that I cannot reproach myself with any act of commission or omission since the existing troubles commenced. I have never doubted that my countrymen would yet do me justice. In my special message of the 8th of January, 1861, I presented a full and fair exposition of the alarming condition of the country, and urged Congress either to adopt measures of compromise, or, failing in this, to prepare for the last alternative. In both aspects my recommendation was disregarded. I shall close this document with a quotation of the last sentences of that message, as follows:

"In conclusion it may be permitted me to remark that I have often warned my countrymen of the dangers which now surround us. This may be the last time I shall refer to the subject officially. I feel that my duty has been faithfully, though it may be imperfectly, performed; and whatever the result may be, I shall carry to my grave the consciousness that I at least meant well for my country."

Your obedient servant,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WHEATLAND, near Lancaster, Oct. 28, 1862.

Revenue Decisions—The Tax on Partially Manufactured Clothing.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1862.

To Smith & Brower, No. 36 Warren-street, N. Y.:

In answer to yours of the 29th inst., I reply that the provision of the Excise law to which you refer, viz.: "Provided that on all clothes, dyed, printed, bleached, manufactured into other *fabrics*, or otherwise prepared, on which a duty or tax shall have been paid before the same were so dyed, printed, bleached, or manufactured, or prepared, the said duty or tax of 3 per cent. shall be assessed only on the increased value thereof," refers only to such preparations of cloth, by which the cloth itself remains intact; if, however, the cloth is cut, so as to be made into garments, then the tax must be paid on the full value. The general principle running through the Excise law, is that each particular manufacture must be taxed for its value, even though articles used in its production have been previously taxed. If you therefore manufacture neck-ties from silk previously taxed, you must pay the tax of 3 per cent. on their full value when finished.

Very respectfully, yours,

C. F. ESTEE, Acting Commissioner.

Non-Attendance of the Ship Allegheny in the Chesapeake—A Navy Gunboat Wanted—The Flag of Truce Boats to Aiken's Landing, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Oct. 31, 1862.

The burning of the ship *Allegheny* in Chesapeake Bay, Tuesday night last, whether by the rebels or by a mutinous crew, was an act calling for full investigation. If the representations of the crew, found adrift in an open boat, that the ship was boarded by an armed force in open boats, that the Captain, mate and pilot were detained as prisoners, while the crew were set adrift and the ship fired, the case is one that should arouse the navy to the importance of guarding more strictly the waters of the bay.

Upon the other hand, as some suggest, the crew mutinied, disposed of the Captain, Mate, and Pilot, and then set off in a small boat, with the view of escaping to the shore for plunder, or to avoid the long voyage to London, on which the ship had just sailed, the case is one demanding severe judicial investigation. [illegible] or whether there were other inducements to [illegible] the ship. Some are inclined to discredit the [illegible] of the crew that she was boarded by the rebels. The distance must have been not far from twenty miles from land, a fact, however, not conclusive against the idea of rebel piracy. It may well be supposed that the rebels would put out in open boats, [illegible] distance, to make a prize of a Government vessel, laden with stores, which the *Allegheny* might have been taken for. And if this should turn out to be actually the case, it only shows how exposed is the [illegible] commerce of the Chesapeake at the present time. There is scarcely a night that the Baltimore boat does not take to Old Point valuable shipments of goods, of almost every description, which would richly pay for the venture of undertaking her capture, to say nothing of the marauding motive that would be involved in such an act.

Till within the last six months the Chesapeake was well guarded by gunboats, both for the protection of our own vessels and to prevent smuggling. When [illegible] the necessity for this precaution was thought no longer to exist, and the boats were generally withdrawn. Latterly, however, the smuggling business is known to have been revived extensively, and there is good reason for believing that Baltimore, just at present, finds an excellent customer in Richmond. Late comers from the rebel capital concur in representing that that market is now quite well supplied from that quarter, and that, to carry on this contraband trade, there is a sharp demand in Richmond for Treasury Notes and of good banks in the Union States.

Although our Government has lately made some efforts to break up this business, it has as yet fallen far short of the mark. It having become certain that goods were extensively introduced into Norfolk, to take thence into rebeldom, quite vigorous measures were instituted to break this up. But in this, as in other things, "too many cooks spoil the broth," and we continue to see packages passing into Norfolk, under special permits, granted as personal favors to particular friends. I cannot, of course, say that these packages, be they quinine or other extremely necessary articles, find their way out by the back door of Norfolk to Richmond, but certain it is, that the regulation so ostentatiously laid down, that nothing not required by the army and navy, is not scrupulously observed. In such cases, those who enjoy the favor of these permits are not the real offenders, but the official who grants them. Whether from a laxness of duty, [illegible] of interest or friendship, or the blandishments of women, the official who thus errs is equally culpable.

There has gone abroad a notion that one wishing to go to Richmond has but to present himself or herself here to obtain immediate conveyance to that interesting city. While this is not precisely the case, there is something more than the shadow of truth in the representation. While in some cases, there is a rigid policy pursued, and a prompt and proper denial is the result of an application for a pass, there are too many other cases where passes are granted readily when a denial would have been the only proper course. There appears to be no general rule, but as many rules as there are cases, and not always based on the [illegible] of each.

The rebels go to no expense or trouble in flag-of-truce boats; but we do the entire business. We take up the rebel prisoners and bring down our own; we deliver such as wish to join the promised land of secesh, and hurry away such as are granted the privilege of fleeing from it. We do all—pay all—the rebels nothing. Not only this, but in most of cases, if such is not the universal rule, our prisoners are compelled to pay exorbitant prices for conveyance from the city of Richmond to Aiken's Landing, where they take the boats. I know of a single party of persons who paid the Richmond hackmen $700 for a two hours' ride to the landing. Nor is this an extreme case, for I have no doubt larger sums have been paid.

We deliver rebel prisoners free of expense to the point where they are received, and every precaution is taken to insure their comfort.

It is understood that the rebels have not a large number at present of our men in their hands. But if the fortunes of war shall increase the number, future exchanges should be made on a fair basis as to transportation, as well as in other respects.

Nothing could be more quiet than affairs at Suffolk, [illegible] all that has been said about the important operations intended from that point. Our troops are, however, being perfected in drill and discipline, though in these respects they cannot be expected to be brought to a higher standard than that of the officers over them. Whether this is an encouraging fact or otherwise I will not venture an opinion.

There have been frequent applications under the late order from the Department from the volunteers to enlist into the regular regiments. Strenuous efforts are made by volunteer officers to prevent this. The best way for them to proceed is to observe better care for their men; for it is but natural that soldiers should desire to serve where they will be best cared for. It is an undoubted fact that in the regular regiments the men are objects of greater solicitude and care by the officers than among the volunteers. Men very soon learn this, and hence the disposition manifested to change, under the recent order allowing volunteers to go into the regular regiments.

Speaking of enlistments, I think I am doing a service to all who want to do the very best, by telling them that, by all odds, the opportunity afforded by Lieut.-Col. ROBERTS, of the regular service, who is now recruiting in Philadelphia a corps to serve as a permanent artillery garrison for Fortress Monroe, is the best. Recruits get the State and regular bounty; they will be sure of being always in the best garrison and the most extensive fortification in the country, with good quarters, and the service which experienced officers will ask of them. Lieut.-Col. ROBERTS will [illegible] in Philadelphia for the next twenty days.

An unfortunate difference appears to have grown up here between the army and navy, growing out of the persistence of the latter, at all times and in all places, overhauling the transports of the former and requiring an affidavit that nothing is on board required for Government use. In retaliation the army officials have withdrawn many valuable privileges hitherto extended, in the shape of tugs, docks, army assistance in various ways. The result is not only much bad feeling, but a state of things hurtful to the public interest. Gen. DIX has just returned from a visit to Washington, the object of which is understood to have been to bring the subject before the Departments.

RODERICK.

Obituary.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE CAPT. SAND, OF BROOKLYN.

While war is slaying its thousands and tens of thousands, it is unnecessary, it is impossible, to make special mention of the good and brave who are its victims; but here and there a hero falls, so honored and so lamented, that even in this day of darkness he cannot be unnoticed. Among the brightest of these stands Capt. HENRY A. SAND, of Brooklyn, L. I., [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] his [illegible] of his devotion.

Long he lingered in the greatest agony, agony which the [illegible] of [illegible] could relieve. He died, amid the light and glory of his young manhood, and has left vacant a place that will never be filled.

With rare depth of mind and breadth of cultivation, an embodiment of honor and kindness, and strength, no one knew him who will not regret him, and none can be more mourned by those who knew him well.

It is common to eulogize the dead; we forget their failings, and love to dwell upon their better traits; but where a man's life has been one long eulogium, where, amid all the conflicts and detractions of daily intercourse, his name is never mentioned but with the highest affection and respect, we almost feel that words are useless, and we bow in silence before the mysteries of Providence.

Capt. SAND fought as a patriot; he died, as he had lived, a Christian; he has entered into that "rest which remaineth to the people of God." B.

Our Duty in Regard to the Rebellion.

LETTER FROM MAJ.-GEN. BARNARD TO COL. J. M'LEOD MURPHY.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 1, 1862.

MY DEAR COLONEL: * * * I was very much pleased with your letter, published in the TIMES. We have, indeed, failed in our "allegiance to Heaven," (to use your own phrase,) and it is because it is so that our cause languishes. Few, indeed, have learned to look up and acknowledge that it is the hand of God that is upon us, and while our cause is just abstractly, it is not just in His sight, unless those who support it do so with proper motives and a right conception of the issues involved.

There is doubtless a question beyond that of "Slavery"—there is a responsibility and a criminality in which "North" and "South" are equally involved; but however that may be, "Slavery" has been the means through which this judgment is upon us, and the "Slave Power" is the real power against which we struggle.

Like all evil principles, it must *rule* or it must perish. It has perverted the moral sense of the Southern people, and taught them to "call evil, good;" and it now seeks to extend its sway over the nation.

"To be let alone" is the last thing it would accept, *unless* "letting alone" means to be suffered untrammeled to stalk—carrying with it its fetters and its lash—over every State and Territory on this continent; to "be let alone" to open again the accursed Slave-trade, that "the institution" may be speedily spread over the territories of the Union, and new States, sending into Washington their slave-representing and Slavery-demoralized "Senators," may be created.

It is because the people of the States which hold that "Freedom," and *not* "Slavery," is the "corner-stone" of the temple of Liberty—alarmed at the arrogance, the demoralization of the Slave Power (which was fast returning portions of our country to a state of barbarism) and its aggressiveness, would not "let it alone" to do all these things—that it has risen in rebellion—that it has not scrupled to rend asunder the "country," the nationality to which it belonged. Like Sampson in his blindness, if not like him in the sources of his strength, it would lay hands upon the pillars of the temple, that all might be involved in a common ruin.

We have to prosecute this war to a successful issue or perish! Any compromise with the South which, admitting it back to the Union with liberty to extend the area of Slavery one single foot beyond where it now exists, or which consents to a separation which shall abandon *any* of our common territory to its occupation, is to permit this hideous "slave power" again to expand and triumph. And, indeed, any compromise, even though with submission of the South, which is not accompanied with ample provision for speedy emancipation, is dangerous to our future.

We have slumbered fifty years with this thing called "Slavery" among us, and have awakened to find it a wild beast which can exist only by preying upon others.

We are in a death-grapple with it. Shall we say to it, "Wayward brother, depart in peace?"

Eternal contempt and shame to the pusillanimous trifler who, in this hour of his country's agony, should thus mock her situation!

Hoping for your triumph over those who would again bring back New-York as a satelite of the slave power, I remain, Yours truly,

J. G. BARNARD, Brig.-Gen., &c., &c.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Business at the Custom House.

THE IMPORTATIONS DECREASING—STATISTICS OF THE LAST MONTH—IMMENSE EXPORTS—OVER $10,000,000 WORTH OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS EXPORTED FROM NEW-YORK DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT—THE INTERNAL REVENUE—THE CUSTOM HOUSE REMOVAL.

The long expected falling off in importations of Foreign merchandise is beginning to be apparent. For several months our importations have been very large, even for times of peace, and every month it has been prophesied that they must decrease; notwithstanding, when the monthly returns of the Custom House have been made, the diminution has not been apparent. Those of the month of October, however, show that the receipts for duty were about $1,000,000 less than during the month preceding. The falling off was greater toward the end of the month than at its beginning, the value of the merchandise imported into New-York during the last week of the month being but little greater than during the corresponding week of last year, and being nearly $1,500,000 inferior to that of those imported during the same week of 1860. The figures for the week are as follows:

1860.	1861.	1862.
$4,303,950	$2,244,130	$2,905,575

It may appear to some that this decrease in importations will be disadvantageous to our Government, the receipts for duty being, in consequence, so much less. By us the case is viewed in a different light. In order to buy foreign merchandise to the extent to which we have carried our purchases of the past year, we must either export immense quantities of domestic products, or pay for the goods purchased in specie. In either case we gain no great advantage, because most of the articles we import are such as could be well dispensed with in times of war, if our people saw fit to do so. On the other hand, the articles we export are such as are indispensable to those who purchase them of us. England and France must look to America, when their crops fail, for the grain with which to feed their teeming population. To us they must come to procure the cotton to start their spindles and give employment to their poorer classes. So we see that we import what may be termed luxuries and export necessaries. What we buy does us no particular good, but what we sell is of the highest importance. As our trade with foreign lands has ruled during the year, it has required the entire value of the goods exported to cancel our obligations for those imported, and some $30,000,000 in specie in addition. Had our importations been less, it would have been better for the country, because our exportations continuing the same, as they undoubtedly would, being of an indispensable character, the balance of trade would have been in our favor, and the specie flow would have been toward instead of from us. Our course has been like that of a spendthrift, who invests all his large income in fine dress and luxurious living. We repeat, therefore, our conviction, that it is much better for the importations to be diminished than that they should continue as they have been since last Spring.

The exports from this port during the past fortnight have been unprecedented, amounting to about $5,000,000 during each week; the imports during the last week have been but $2,905,575, as stated above. The week's balance of $2,099,451, exclusive of specie, was therefore in our favor.

The diminished value of importations is undoubtedly due to the deranged state of our currency. It cannot be possible that large sales of foreign merchandise can continue, when in addition to the high price it originally costs in the foreign market, are added the high duties now imposed by our tariff laws and twenty-five or thirty per cent. premium of Gold in the [illegible]. The following is a comparative statement of the [illegible]

While on the subject, it may [illegible] new tax law [illegible] to the Government. The Internal Tax law, so long in being placed in operation, is already yielding a large revenue. From the [illegible] which has thus far been furnished by its operation, it is evident that the calculations of our lawmakers at Washington were very wide of the mark. At our Sub-Treasury alone, under the very imperfect operation of the law, the receipts during October were $460,466 14. This sum certainly gives promise of a vast revenue when the law comes fully into operation.

The removal of the Custom-house is still delayed; no new apartments have been completed, and the inconvenience of occupying two buildings for the business of the port still remains. The delay in preparing the new building seems inexcusable. Sufficient time has already been consumed to almost build a new edifice, and yet the repairs and alterations to the Merchants' Exchange are not yet completed. The alteration of the rotunda of the building has been, as everybody supposed, completed for some time, but now the plans are to be again changed. The railing which has been erected around the desks there does not give satisfaction, it seems, and it has been decreed that it shall be removed, and a new one obtained from Philadelphia. These delays and needless changes consume a great deal of time, cause much inconvenience to importers, and cost a considerable sum of money. The clerks at the old Custom-house have been using common pine-board desks for some time, the furniture of the different departments having been taken to the Exchange for repairs.

The Rebel Pirates.

MEETING OF SHIPOWNERS TO TAKE MEASURES FOR PROTECTION AGAINST THEIR RAVAGES.

A meeting of the prominent shipowners of this City was held at 3½ o'clock P. M., yesterday, at the Merchants' Exchange, in compliance with the following call:

A meeting of shipowners will be held at the Merchants' Exchange, corner of Exchange-place and William-street, on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 3½ o'clock, to take into consideration measures for mutual protection against the destruction of vessel property by privateers, or in case of such destruction payment by a fund provided for that purpose.

A general attendance of those interested is requested.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1862.

Snow & Burgess.	J. & N. Smith & Co.
Wakeman, Dimon & Co.	Williams & Guion.
Crocker, Wood & Co.	Wm. Whitlock, Jr.
Bassett & Nickerson.	J. C. Baker & Co.
J. Atkins & Co.	James W. Elwell & Co.
Henry D. Brookman & Co.	Boyd & Hincken.
Welsh, Carver & Chase.	C. C. Duncan & Co.
Benner & Brown.	Trask & Dearborn.
Thomas Dunham.	P. M. French.
S. Thompson's Nephew.	Stephen W. Carey.

Capt. AMBROSE SNOW called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr. THOMAS DUNHAM as Chairman. Mr. BENJAMIN DURFEE was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting, Capt. SNOW said, that inasmuch as many gentlemen who had great interest in the meeting were absent at the polls, and in order to get a full and fair expression of the views of all the shipowners of the City, he would move the appointment of a Committee of Five, to report at some future meeting such plan of action as they may deem advisable for the protection of loyal shipowners against the rebel privateers.

The motion was unanimously adopted, and the Chair appointed the following gentlemen as such Committee: Messrs. Charles H. Marshall, Louis Walsh, Wm. H. Guion, E. E. Morgan, and George W. Kendall.

On motion of Mr. DURFEE, the Chairman and Capt. SNOW were added to the Committee.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman of the Committee.

Soldier-Printers Killed in Battle.

The Typographical Union of this City has sent forth many of its patriotic members to the aid of the National Government, numbers of whom have died in battle. From every newspaper office a greater or less number of compositors, when the call for help was made, volunteered for the war, proving the loyalty of the craft, by their devotion to their country's cause, and their gallantry by bearing with dauntless front the standard of the nation, in the thickest of the contest.

The names of six soldier-printers who were killed while fighting their country's battles have just reached us: J. D. FINN, M. S. REYNOLDS, L. C. KULP, W. G. SHANNON, JAMES DICKSON and JOHN RYAN, three of whom went from the composing room of the TIMES newspaper.

The fellow-members of the Typographical Union have passed resolutions of regard and esteem, rejoicing, however, that their lamented comrades died with their faces to the foe, in the maintenance of the Constitution in the glorious struggle for the supremacy of right.

Supposed Homicide in the Ninth Ward—A Soldier Fatally Stabbed by a Captain of the Sixty-first Regiment.

About 10½ o'clock Monday night, a dispute occurred between Capt. MAXON, of the 61st Regiment, N. Y. S. V., and a private attached to his command, named JOSEPH MCCAVANAGH, on the corner of West Tenth and West streets, during which Capt. MAXON drew a large jack-knife and stabbed CAVANAGH, inflicting six frightful gashes in his side and breast. An examination of the wounds was made this morning by Dr. Coroner NAUMANN, and it is believed that the wounded man cannot possibly recover. The statement made by CAVANAGH is that the Captain had promised to pay him forty cents a day, from the time of his enlistment, for the purpose of defraying his expenses, which promise he had failed to fulfil; that for the purpose of making some arrangement in regard to this matter, they met at the time and place above indicated. During the interview, CAVANAGH says he told the Captain that his family was suffering and that he must have the money, whereupon that officer became exasperated, and inflicted the wounds in the manner described. The Captain was arrested by Officer LAMEY, and the injured man was conveyed to the City Hospital.

The Thirteenth Regiment.

The Thirteenth Regiment National Guard, Col. CLARKE, have twice served their country during the present war. They have on each occasion gone at but a moment's notice, and have never yet failed to do their whole duty as soldiers, patriots, and citizens. By fire and flood they have been tried and found faithful to their trust.

Their uniforms and other equipage were entirely destroyed by the hard service at the seat of war, and the subsequent shipwreck. To-night, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, they give a Promenade Concert. The Seventh Regiment Band will furnish the music, of which a most tempting programme is published, and we hope every man and woman who can spend the time and afford the "greenback" will attend, for the encouragement of the gallant Thirteenth.

Secessionists from New-Orleans.

Marshal MURRAY is rapidly extending his acquaintance. By the last arrival from New-Orleans he received a note from Major-Gen. BUTLER, introducing to his protection three "clergymen secessionists, rebels and enemies to the United States," who, under the convoy of Capt. PUFFER of Gen. BUTLER's Staff, are sent to the North. Their names are Rev. Dr. LACOCK, Rev. Mr. FULTON and Rev. Mr. GOODRICH. Marshal MURRAY directed them to be kept at the Astor-house, with permission to go about under charge of an officer.

PAINTERS ON THE RAMPAGE.—The Painters of New-York held a meeting yesterday evening at No. 3 Elizabeth-street. P. KEADY occupied the chair, and urged upon those present the necessity of calm and deliberate action upon the subject they met to discuss. They are receiving now from $1 50 to $2 per day. They demand twenty-five cents per hour, and resolved to meet again on Thursday evening next, at No. 193 Bowery, inviting the employers also to attend.

New-Jersey.

THE ELECTION IN HUDSON COUNTY.—The election in Hudson County, N. J., yesterday, was conducted with a considerable interest, and a much larger vote was cast than was anticipated. At the closing of the polls last evening the indications were that the entire regular Democratic ticket was elected with the exception perhaps of two members of Assembly. At the Second Ward polls in Jersey City a fight occurred in the afternoon, in which some thirty or forty persons were engaged, but the prompt interference of the Police, and the arrest of three of the ringleaders, soon put a stop to it. Another fight occurred in the Fourth Ward, [illegible] out [illegible]

[illegible]

LAUNCH OF AN AMERICAN MONITOR.—The iron-clad Monitor Weehawken will be launched from Continental yard in Jersey City, this (Wednesday) morning, at 8½ o'clock.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Non-enumerated.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Nos. 2081, 2115, 2535, 2595, 2693, 2699, 201, 677, 1289, 1401, 1589, 1947, 1977, 2238, 2389, 2417, 2435, 2540, 2548. Part II.—Nos. 268, 396, 546, 118, 1998, 2168, 2340, 2352, 2514, 2618, 2640, 2720, 2610, 2620, 2634, 2680, 2304, 2314, 2324, 2008.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Nos. —. Demurrers—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term.—Part I.—Nos. 2801, 2840, 2879, 729, 2867, 967, 223, 2827, 2865, 2807, 2809, 2901. Part II.—Nos. 2776, 658, 1736, 111, 126, 2386, 3066, 2836, 664, 2310, 2376, 2380, 196.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term.—Part I.—Nos. 1301, 1353, 1264, 1161, 1415, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1371. Part II.—Nos. 1267, 1427, 1428, 1430, 1431, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1446.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Nov. 4, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '62, Reg. [illegible]	600 Erie Railway [illegible]
2,000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg. 104½	300 do. [illegible]
1,000 U. S. 5s 1865 [illegible]	50 do. [illegible]
1,000 U. S. 6s '81 Oreg. [illegible]	50 do. [illegible]
War Loan [illegible]	100 do. [illegible]
51,000 Treas. 7.30 [illegible]	300 do. [illegible]
Notes [illegible]	600 Erie R. Pref. [illegible]
5,000 Virginia State 6s [illegible]	11 do. [illegible]
15,000 Missouri State 6s [illegible]	50 do. [illegible]
26,000 E. R. 3d m. bs. [illegible] 107	30 Hudson River R. [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
4,000 Erie R. 5th R. bs. [illegible]	100 do. [illegible]
5,000 Rd. N. Y. [illegible]	50 do. [illegible]
10,000 Mich. Cen. 8 [illegible]	250 do. [illegible]
1st m. S. F. B. [illegible]	37 Harlem Railroad [illegible]
2,000 C. B. & Q. R. [illegible] 116	300 do. [illegible]
2,000 Hud. R. 2d m. bs. [illegible]	50 Harlem Rd. Pf. [illegible]
ex interest [illegible]	30 Mich. Cen. Rd. [illegible]
5,000 Mich. So. S. F. B. [illegible]	250 do. [illegible]
ex interest [illegible]	100 do. [illegible]
3,000 Al. & T. H. 1st m. [illegible]	50 do. [illegible]
5,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d m. [illegible]	224 M. S. & N. I. Rd. [illegible]
10,000 do. [illegible]	200 do. [illegible]
2,000 A. & T. H. Inc. bs. [illegible]	500 M. S. & N. I. G. S. [illegible]
6,000 C. & N. W. [illegible]	300 do. [illegible]
1,000 H. & St. J. R. Bs. [illegible]	50 do. [illegible]
2,000 T. & W. 1st mge. [illegible]	50 Panama Rd. 156
4,000 Mil. & P. du C. 1 [illegible] 103	25 Ill. Cen. Full Stock [illegible]
5,000 Clev. & Tol. s. f. bd. [illegible]	300 Ill. Cen. R. Sc. [illegible]
10,000 Pitt. W. & C. 1st m. 107	200 do. [illegible]
5,000 do. [illegible]	800 Cl. & Pitts. R. [illegible]
2,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d m. [illegible]	50 do. [illegible]
10 Bank of New-York 104½	50 do. [illegible]
10 Bank of Commerce 97½	65 Cl., Col. & Cin. R. [illegible]
10 Ocean Bank [illegible]	60 Gal. & Chic. R. [illegible]
7 Metropolitan Bank 104½	150 do. [illegible]
5 Park Bank [illegible]	50 do. [illegible]
10 Penn. Coal Co. 109½	50 do. [illegible]
375 Cum. Coal Pref. [illegible]	50 do. [illegible]
100 Nic. Transit Co. [illegible]	50 do. [illegible]
300 do. [illegible]	300 Clev. & Tol. R. [illegible]
5 Pac. M. S. Co. 123	100 do. [illegible]
100 do. [illegible] 123	500 do. [illegible]
100 N. Y. Central R. [illegible] 104½	600 Chi. & R. I. R. [illegible]
400 do. 104½	200 do. [illegible]
300 do. 104½	50 do. [illegible]
50 do. [illegible] 104½	200 do. [illegible]
38 Tol. & Wab. pref. [illegible]	50 do. [illegible]
70 do. 79½	10 Chi., Bur. & Q. R. 92½

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 104½	30 Harlem R. Pref. [illegible]
7,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou. 104½	20 Reading Railroad [illegible]
3,000 U. S. 6s '74, Cou. [illegible]	250 Mich. Cen. R. [illegible]
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s [illegible]	300 do. [illegible]
5,000 do. [illegible]	300 Mich. So. & N. I. R. [illegible]
10,000 Mo. State 6s [illegible]	200 Gal. & Chi. R. [illegible]
3,000 N. Y. Central 6s [illegible]	300 do. [illegible]
ex interest 107	150 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S. [illegible]
2,000 N. Y. Cn. R. '75 [illegible]	150 do. [illegible]
10,000 Erie R. 3d m. [illegible] 107	50 do. [illegible]
50 Cumb. Coal Pref'd [illegible]	300 Ill. Cen. Rd. Scrip [illegible]
300 Pac. Mail St. Co. [illegible]	100 do. [illegible]
150 N. Y. Central R. [illegible]	200 do. [illegible]
100 do. [illegible]	400 Clev. & Pitts. R. [illegible]
400 do. [illegible]	300 do. [illegible]
700 do. [illegible]	200 do. [illegible]
100 Erie Railway 64	1000 do. 40
200 do. 64½	700 Clev. & Tol. R. [illegible]
200 do. 64½	400 do. [illegible]
400 do. [illegible]	400 do. [illegible]
400 do. [illegible]	100 do. [illegible]
100 do. [illegible]	300 Chi. & R. I. R. [illegible]
100 do. [illegible]	200 do. [illegible]
600 Erie Railway Pref. [illegible]	300 do. [illegible]
500 Hud. River R. [illegible]	100 do. [illegible]
50 do. [illegible]	100 do. [illegible]
200 Harlem Railroad [illegible]	50 Chi., Bur. & Q. R. [illegible]

TUESDAY, Nov. 4—P. M.

The Stock Exchange shows more decided general firmness to-day than for three or four days past. At the opening of the market, early in the day, the Railways were barely steady, as compared with the last sales of yesterday, but before the First Board broke up the turn was upward, and the advance continued until the close of the Second Board. The demand was especially strong on the Eries, Rock Island, and Michigan Southerns, and also firm and speculative on Illinois Central, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Cleveland and Toledo. New-York Central was in request, and the price recovered ½@1 per cent. of Monday's decline. The Railway mortgages participated in the improved temper of the general market, and the bidding shows an advance on nearly all descriptions as compared with yesterday. There was less done on the Government Stocks, and the 6 per cents of 1881 are a small fraction easier. Tennessee and Missouri 6 per cents. are higher by ½@1 per cent., and Pacific Mail by 2 per cent. No particular cause was assigned for the sudden change of feeling in speculation, beyond the fact that, as the election is about over, the market will soon be relieved of the excitement growing out of it, let the result for Governor of New-York be as it may.

Late in the afternoon in the outside room the business was less spirited than at the Second Board, but without material change in prices, which were, for the most part, quite firm as compared with yesterday. There is a decided increase in the outside interest in the market. The following are about the latest figures:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881	104½	104½	N. Y. Central	103½	105½
Treas. 7.30 p cts	105½	105½	Erie Common	62½	64½
U. S. 5s, 1874	93	93	Erie Preferred	90½	91½
Missouris	52½	53	Hudson	76½	78
Tennessees	54	55	Mich. Central	90½	91½
Pacific	122	124½	Mich. Southern	42½	43½
Panama	154	154	Illinois Central	80½	81½
Rock Island	81½	82½	Toledo	69½	70½
Galena	84½	85½	Pittsburgh	37½	38½
Harlem	20½	21½	Mich. Guarant'd	83½	85½

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	107½	Ocean	[illegible]
Manhattan	128	American Exchange	[illegible]
Merchants'	101½	Chatham	[illegible]
Mechanics'	106	Bank of the Republic	98½
Union	[illegible]	Hanover	[illegible]
America	115½	Metropolitan	104½
City	113½	Market	[illegible]
Phenix	103½	Nassau	100
Tradesmen's	108	Shoe and Leather	107½
National	[illegible]	Corn Exchange	100
State of New-York	100	Importers' & Traders'	101½
Commerce Scrip Stock	97	Park	114
Broadway	140		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	105½	Chi. & N. W. G. Bay Ex	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	113	Chi. & N. W. Ap. Ex	[illegible]
Erie firsts, '68	115	Chi. & N. W. Int. bds	[illegible]
Erie thirds, '83	106½	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	75½
Erie fourths, '80	101	Chi. & N. W. firsts, s'd	[illegible]
Erie fifths, '88	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. seconds	32½
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	[illegible]	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	[illegible]
Hudson firsts, '69	112	Lack. & W. Bonds	102½
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	112	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	[illegible]
Hudson thirds, '75	101	Tol. & Wab. firsts	96½
Hudson Conv. '67	96½	Tol. & Wab. seconds	[illegible]
Harlem firsts, '69-'72	108	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	[illegible]
Harlem seconds, '68	103	Mil. & P. du Ch. firsts	103
Harlem thirds, '68	90	Gal. & Chi. 1sts ext'd	100
Mich. C. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	110	Chi. & R. I. firsts	103½
Mich. C. s. f. 8 ₩ c. '82	114	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	103½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. firsts	115½	N. Jer. Cen. 2ds	110
Nor. Ind. Gos. line, '68	103	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	107
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	104½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	94½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75	[illegible]	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	[illegible]
St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts	98½	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	91½
T. H. & A. secs., pref.	80½	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	74

The price of Gold left off this afternoon 131⅛@131¼ ₩ cent., as against 131⅛@131¼ yesterday afternoon. As the price at one time during the day stood at 132 ₩ cent., Exchange rose to 145½@146 for first-class Bankers' bills; subsequently returning to 145½@145¾ ₩ cent. The price of Money undergoes no alteration. The leading Stock firms are freely supplied at 5 ₩ cent. The Sub-Treasury is disbursing about $200,000 in Gold to the Associated Banks, to-day, by way of 6 months' interest on their Certificates of Deposit with the United States Treasury. Other depositors, whose Certificates have run 6 months, are served in like manner. United States Notes of the Custom-house issue closed 126½ ₩ cent. The Export list, this week, includes 3,470 bales Cotton to Liverpool. The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from the port of New-York to Foreign Ports, for the week ending Nov. 4, and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$1,[illegible]	$2,[illegible]	$4,[illegible]
Prev. reported	[illegible]	107,[illegible]	155,[illegible]
Since Jan. 1	$8[illegible]	$111,[illegible]	$160,[illegible]

The latest Specie quotations of Messrs. W. P. JAMES & Co., No. 46 Wall-street, are as follows:

American Gold	$1 31½	Amer. Silver	$1 27
Sovereigns	6 38	Spanish Dollars	1 35
Twenty Francs	5 20	Mexican Dollars	1 31
Ten Guilders	5 00	Five francs	1 20
Ten Thalers	10 30	Ger'n & Fr'ch Crowns	1 25
Spanish Doubloons	20 75	English Silver ₩ £	6 00
Patriot Doubloons	19 75	Span. & Mex. qr's, Wt.	1 45

The traffic of the Illinois Central for the month of October was:

1862.......$365,856 11 | 1861.......$264,020 50

Increase	$101,836 15
The land sales for the month were	$60,[illegible]
The land collections for the month were	73,616 15

The following is a statement of the day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States: Receipts, $316,484 69, including for customs, $93,000; payments, $1,377,034 06. Balance, $4,170,397.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Oct. 27.	LOANS. Nov. 3.	SPECIE. Oct. 27.	SPECIE. Nov. 3.
Philadelphia	$4,634,000	$4,694,000	$857,000	$856,000
North America	4,297,145	4,031,342	863,303	862,004
Farmers & Mech.	5,135,545	5,154,466	1,095,616	1,086,399
Commercial	1,[illegible]	1,910,000	253,000	250,000
Mechanics'	2,304,000	2,242,000	298,450	298,450
N. Liberties	2,060,000	2,080,000	363,000	357,000
Southwark	1,[illegible]	1,317,[illegible]	155,307	155,333
Kensington	972,[illegible]	[illegible]	141,[illegible]	142,[illegible]
Penn Township	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	174,[illegible]	174,[illegible]
Western	1,[illegible]	1,880,737	270,712	278,516
Man. & Mech.	1,739,160	1,735,745	144,780	144,700
Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	162,[illegible]	161,[illegible]
Girard	2,419,794	2,395,087	207,[illegible]	209,347
Tradesmen's	833,215	795,349	130,713	130,712
Consolidation	950,926	929,144	111,917	112,839
City	1,124,[illegible]	1,115,[illegible]	148,[illegible]	148,[illegible]
Commonwealth	674,572	619,013	76,[illegible]	76,963
Corn Exchange	815,000	804,000	111,000	112,000
Union	857,000	854,000	69,000	69,000
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,[illegible]	5,[illegible]

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 27.	DEPOSITS. Nov. 3.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 27.	CIRCULATION. Nov. 3.
Philadelphia	$3,060,000	$2,[illegible]	$[illegible]	$263,000
North America	2,[illegible]	2,786,159	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farmers & Mech.	5,090,187	5,096,[illegible]	346,[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial	1,391,000	1,382,000	222,000	219,000
Mechanics'	1,[illegible]	1,497,000	416,500	400,125
N. Liberties	1,622,000	1,602,000	120,000	[illegible]
Southwark	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	46,460	46,125
Kensington	970,248	910,317	[illegible]	203,508
Penn Township	[illegible]	[illegible]	173,772	170,422
Western	1,713,500	1,617,878	156,[illegible]	142,[illegible]
Man. & Mech.	[illegible]	[illegible]	416,477	417,820
Commerce	656,052	730,586	57,[illegible]	55,370
Girard	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	330,151
Tradesmen's	664,130	662,931	198,100	194,[illegible]
Consolidation	449,461	444,738	369,265	365,445
City	444,[illegible]	[illegible]	388,140	[illegible]
Commonwealth	383,988	366,275	310,145	311,681
Corn Exchange	717,000	700,000	194,[illegible]	201,[illegible]
Union	412,000	397,000	319,000	318,000
Total	26,209,865	26,[illegible],714	5,054,250	4,[illegible]

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 27 bbls. Ashes, 26,867 bbls. Flour, 161 bbls. and 265 bags Corn Meal, 120,047 bushels Wheat, 56,535 bushels Corn, — bushels Rye, 5,240 bushels Barley, 23,538 bushels Oats, 1,931 bushels Malt, 2,760 pkgs. Provisions, and 580 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand, at $8 12½ for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been in demand, at steady rates. Sperm, 35c. for plain, and 45c. for patent; Adamantine, 20c.@21c. ₩ lb.

CHEMICALS—Have been in fair request, at former prices.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, to-day, but prices have been very firm. Week's receipts of Rio and Santos, 3,270 bags; week's sales of do. and do., 35,103 bags,—including, according to Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son, 4,300 ₩ *Emma*, 2,950 Santos ₩ *Onward*, and 2,091 ₩ *Oldenbarneveld* (a resale), at 27c.; 332 ₩ *North Point*, at 28½c., cash; 3,000 ₩ *Abby* and *Elizabeth* and *Chanticleer*, (resales,) at 27c. and 28c., cash; 2,100 ₩ *Nautilus*, at 27¾c.; 1,500 ₩ *Panama*, at 27½c.@28c., cash; 1,600 ₩ *Antelope*, at 28½c.; 3,800 ₩ *Elsie*, at 29c.; and 3,750 ₩ *Jane Adrianna*, and 2,800 ₩ *Mary Helen*, at 28½c. On speculation, 2,000 bags Santos, ₩ *Johanna Louise*, (a resale,) have been taken at 30c. The stock of all kinds amounts to 80,[illegible] pkgs., including 1,850 bags, and 17,000 mats Java, 38,317 bags Rio and Santos, 16,871 bags Maracaibo, 300 bags St. Domingo, and 950 bags of all other descriptions. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 33c.@34c.; Rio, 29c.@32c.; Maracaibo, 30c.@32c.; Laguayra, 30c.@31c.; and St. Domingo, 28½c. ₩ lb.

STOCK OF RIO.

Nov. 5—Baltimore, bags	4,000
Nov. 4—New-York, bags	38,317
Grand total, bags	42,317

COPPER—Ingot is less active, but is quoted firm, at 32c.@32½c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is more active, and prices are somewhat firmer. Middlings, 59c.@60½c. ₩ lb. Sales, 1,500 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after to-day, at somewhat firmer prices, especially for low grades. The reported sales since our last add up 16,400 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 55@$5 70; poor to choice extra State at $5 85@$6 20, chiefly at $5 90@$6; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 55@$5 70; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 90@$6; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 05@$6 30 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 55	@$5 70
Extra State	5 85	@ 6 20
Superfine Western	5 55	@ 5 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 90	@ 6 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 05	@ 6 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 35	@ 8 00
Extra Genesee	6 35	@ 8 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 30	@ 8 50

Southern Flour is in more demand at former rates; sales 1,750 bbls., at $6 35@$6 90 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7@$8 25 for fancy to choice brands; and $8 50@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales, to-day, 540 bbls. Extra, at $5 90@$8 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited demand at $4 75@$5 50 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey, $4 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 05@$4 10 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales 1,250 bales Bags, at 20c.@22½c., and 500 bales Bagging, on private terms.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand for export and prices have favored sellers, slightly. The reported sales since our last comprise 256,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 47@$1 64, the latter an extreme rate; Amber Western, at $1 38@$1 41; Red Western (Winter,) at $1 33@$1 39; inferior do., at $1 20@$1 30; extra Green Bay Spring at $1 33; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 29@$1 31; Milwaukee Club, at $1 20@$1 29; Chicago Spring at $1 13@$1 23 ₩ bushel. Sound Corn is in fair demand at rising prices. Unsound continues plenty and heavy. Sales since our last, 109,000 bushels, at 72c.@74c., chiefly at 73c., for shipping Mixed Western; 68c.@71c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 50c.@65c. for unsound; 75c. for Yellow Western, and 75c.@76c. for White Western, ₩ bushel. Rye is in moderate request, at 75c.@90c., according to quality, ₩ bush. Oats are in fair request, including Canada at 58c.@61c.; Western, at 57½c.@61c.; and State, at 60c.@63c. ₩ bushel. Barley is salable and buoyant, at $1 45@$1 52½ ₩ bushel. Sales 3,600 bushels.

The movements in Breadstuffs, during the past two weeks, Mr. EDWARD HILL reviews thus: "The speculative feeling, among all classes so prevalent a fortnight since, has suddenly subsided, and the Flour market is now experiencing the reverse of that excitement. The retailing and other trades buying only for the day's use, and offering 50c. to 75c. per bbl. less on family brands, leaving the market very unsettled and irregular. Sundry causes have contributed to produce this effect, among which we may enumerate an increase of receipts, (the natural result of high prices,) uncertainty in the future course of exchange, and less favorable advices from England and the Continent. At yesterday's market there was no material change. The sales were light, (buyer and seller differing materially as to value,) and closing unsettled and dull. For Wheat there has been an active demand, controlled, materially, however, by the fluctuations in sterling exchange, gold and the rates of freight and insurance. With the late reduction in English freights, buyer and seller have been enabled to meet more advantageously to both, and the article has been more steadily held than Flour. There is a material falling off in the receipts at the lake ports, and as the season of canal navigation is near its close, holders show no disposition to force sales. Prices are irregular, and vary one or two cents per day, closing yesterday heavily at about that reduction on Saturday's sales. Indian Corn, with moderate receipts and a light stock of sound quality, has improved in value for that description, but closes tamely. The exports are considerably less than to the same period of last season, and must be so during the Winter, owing to the scarcity of a good shipping article. Oats are high and in demand at 57c.@61c. ₩ 32 lbs. Barley remains scarce, and prices have advanced to $1 30@$1 51 ₩ 48 lbs. Rye is held at higher rates, and sells at 78c.@82c. for Western, and 90c. for State. The export clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up in—Great Britain and Ireland, 23,348 bbls. Flour, 1,[illegible] bushels Wheat, and 862,[illegible] bushels Corn; to Havre, 100 bbls. Flour, 16,717 bushels Wheat, and 100 bushels Corn; to Portugal, 1,440 bbls. Flour, and 22,[illegible] bushels Wheat; to Palermo, Messina and Gibraltar, 6,657 bbls. Flour; to Continental ports, 60,068 bushels Wheat, and 12,707 bushels Rye; to Brazil, 19,736 bbls. Flour."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland [illegible]

From		Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Oct. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans	Oct. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	Oct. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	Oct. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	Oct. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Ports	Oct. 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To about same period, 1861		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To about same period, 1860		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To about same period, 1859		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TO THE CONTINENT.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Rye, bu.	Corn, bu.
From N. Y., to Oct. 28, 1862	[illegible]	432,[illegible]	[illegible]	5,316
Other Ports, to latest dates	83	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Receipts of Breadstuffs at tide-water at Albany, from the opening of navigation to the 1st of November in each of the last three years.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Canals Opened	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bush.	12,194,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bush.	11,841,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bush.	1,339,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bush.	5,447,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bush.	277,200	[illegible]	[illegible]

HAY—North River Bale continues in good demand, at 60c.@65c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in fair request at, according to quality, from 16c.@23c., chiefly within the range, ₩ lb.

HEMP—Jute has been purchased to the extent of 1,500 bales at $155@$175 ₩ ton, now held higher.

IRON—Has been held firmly, but has been inactive.

LEAD—Pig has been in lively request, and sales have been made of 1,200 tons at $[illegible].

NAVAL STORES—Have been lightly dealt in at previous figures. Spirits Turpentine at $[illegible] ₩ gallon.

OILS—An active inquiry prevails for Linseed at $1 20@$1 22, as also for Petroleum at [illegible] for Crude, and 55c.@62½c. for Refined, ₩ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

New-Bedford Market—Week Ending Nov. 3.—*Sperm* has again advanced. The demand is fair, and the sales embrace parcels amounting to 1,570 bbls., all for manufacturing. We quote, 300 bbls. at $1 68, and 600 do. at $1 70 ₩ gallon. Also, 150 bbls. at a price not transpired. The market closes with an upward tendency. *Whale* is in demand, but the sales are checked owing to the high prices asked by holders. The transactions for the week include sales of 900 barrels, in parcels as follows: 140 bbls. at 80c.; 500 bbls. not refined at 83c.; 160 bbls. at 84c., and 100 bbls. at 85c. ₩ gallon. *Whalebone*—Sales in Fairhaven of 5,200, ₩ *Ocmulgee* and *North West*, at $1 37½.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Sperm.	Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 3, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last year	59,301	127,[illegible]	[illegible]

Whalemen's Shipping List.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request at $12 87½@$13 for Mess, and $11 62½@$11 87 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales, 900 bbls. Cut Meats are quiet at 7¼c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon continues in moderate request, at 8c.@9½c. ₩ lb. Lard is plenty, active and steady; sales, 2,900 tcs. and bbls. at 9½c.@10¼c. ₩ lb. Beef is selling slowly at previous prices; sales since our last, 140 bbls., at $13 50@$14 25 for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 for plain Mess ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $15 50@$17 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is in good demand, at 16c.@23c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@24c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is pretty brisk and buoyant at 8c.@11c. ₩ lb.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The market has been active, and holders have had any existing advantage. The week's sales in Providence were 100,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 5,000 pieces, 60x52, 12c. cash; 3,000 pieces, 60x56, 12½c. cash; 3,000 pieces, 60x60, 13½c. cash; 15,000 pieces, 60x60, [illegible] light weight; 20,000 pieces, 60x64, 14c. cash; 10,000 pieces, 60x64, 14½c. cash; 12,000 pieces, 64x64, [illegible] cash; 12,000 pieces, 64x64, 14½c. cash; [illegible] pieces, 64x64, 14½c. cash, ₩ yard.

SEEDS—Linseed has been in fair request, and quoted up at $2 25 ₩ bushel.

SPICES—Sales 1,000 mats Cassia at 40c.; 200 bales Cloves at 30c.; 150 bags Pepper at 23½c.@[illegible]; and 150 bags Pimento at 18c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 330 hhds., including New-Orleans at 10½c.@12c.; Cuba at 9½c.@10½c., and Porto Rico at 10c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been less sought after, but have been quite stiffly held.

TIN—Has been more active, and quoted up to 49c.@49½c. for Banca, and 38c.@38½c. for Straits, ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate demand at former rates. Sales 214 hhds. Kentucky at 17½c.@23c., 64 cases Seed Leaf at 16c.; and 202 hhds. Kentucky Stems at 4¼c.@5c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 87,000 lbs. at 11c.@11½c. ₩ lb. The business of the week, Messrs. KNAPP & [illegible] review thus: "The market has been quite unsettled throughout the week, owing to the high rates of insurance, caused by the piratical acts of the *Alabama*, and the fluctuations of Exchange. In the beginning of the week a good demand prevailed, but later, prices declined considerably, and the market was temporarily nominal. At the close, there is more animation on account of the firmness in Exchange, and to-day the market is steady at 11½c. Grease and inferior Tallow are lower, and offered freely. Prices this date, 1862, 10c.; 1861, 11c.; 1860, 10½c.; 1859, [illegible] ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 800 bbls., closing at 37c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been rather more active, but rates continue unsettled. For Liverpool—Wheat, (20,000 bushels,) at 6½d.@9d. ₩ bushel. Hops, ¾d. ₩ lb.; Beef, 5s. ₩ tierce; Tar, 5s. ₩ bbl.; Heavy Goods, 35s.@45s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour (1,000 bbls.) at 3s. 4½d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, (7,000 bushels in ship's bags, at 10d. ₩ bushel; Hops, ¾d. ₩ lb., and heavy goods at 27s. 6d.@30s. ₩ ton. For Plymouth, two foreign barks, with Wheat, at 12d.@13½d. ₩ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. [illegible]
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. [illegible]
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. [illegible]
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. [illegible]

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 12
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 15
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 22
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 19
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 3

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the Steamship *Australasian*, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day (Wednesday) at 11:30 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.........5 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
South Mails close at.........5 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and [illegible] P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at [illegible] A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

NOS. 304 AND 306 CANAL-STREET.

CLOAKS,
SACQUES,
CIRCULARS,
JACKETS,
MANTILLAS

In every variety of material,

AT

The United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.

Opposite Arnold, Constable & Co.

N. B.—MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS IN ALL SIZES.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

BEAVER,
VELVET,
AND PLUSH.

CLOAKS IN ALL QUALITIES.
STRIPED, BROCHE AND WOOL SHAWLS,
AT RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 381 Broadway.

CLOSING-OUT SALE!

RIBBONS, VELVETS, FLOWERS,
BONNETS, CHILDREN'S HATS,

Are now all offered at reduced prices. 5,000 remnants of Ribbons at half prices; job lots of French Flowers. A few imported Pattern Bonnets cheap to close.

N. B.—MILLINERY ORDERS EXECUTED.
BLUXOME'S,
No. 1,117 Broadway, corner of 25th-st.

CHOICE FURS.

At No. 65 Broadway (upstairs.)
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of Ladies' Fine Furs.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c.; Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs.

Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF ZEPHYR WORSTED.—An importer's stock, over $10,000, at less than last year's prices; also, a large stock of Saxony yarns. N. B.—Jouvin's genuine kid gloves, warranted; trimmings very cheap, at ELGER'S, 393 and 395 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 653 Broadway. Silk Goods, Fans, novelties, articles for Europe, many of which are to be obtained only at the above store.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5, 1862.

[illegible]

NO CORRESPONDENTS.

[illegible]

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—[illegible]

WINTER GARDEN—THE LADY OF LYONS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JACK CADE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—THE BRIGANDS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—[illegible], Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway—TREATY WITH JAPAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—[illegible] CALIFORNIA.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The election in the City and State of New-York, yesterday, resulted in a complete revolution in the ascendency of parties, so far as the State and Congressional tickets are concerned. The Democrats carried the City by over 30,000, Kings County by 5,500, and the State by a majority not yet ascertained in its extent, though there is no present reason to doubt that it will be decided. The Congressional delegation will stand 16 or 18 Democrats, to 13 or 15 Republicans. The Legislature is Republican in the Senate, elected for two years in 1861, and probably Republican in the Assembly.

The returns from Massachusetts are very full, and insure the reelection of Gov. ANDREW by a very large majority. A. H. RICE, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District, is defeated by [illegible], the People's candidate. HOOPER, Republican, is reelected in the Fourth District.

The returns from New-Jersey are very incomplete as we go to press, but the indications are that the Democrats have swept the State.

Our advices from the Army of the Potomac indicate that the advance is being pushed forward very rapidly, and with the utmost success. Gen. PLEASANTON occupied Upperville on Monday afternoon, after a spirited engagement of about four hours, in which we had none killed but several wounded. This is only four miles from Ashby's Gap, which the rebels were endeavoring to hold—all the other Gaps this side being in our possession. There was some force of the enemy in front of Snicker's Gap, on the left bank of the Shenandoah, apparently intending to dispute the passage of our forces, but we do not learn that any fighting occurred there. There were rumors that the rebels were again endeavoring to cross into Maryland at Dobbsville, but they proved to be entirely unfounded. In fact, we hear from our special correspondents, that the general impression in the army was that all the apparent movements of the enemy were merely feints, to cover the retreat of the main rebel army toward Gordonsville, it being pretty well ascertained that it was on the east side of the Blue Ridge, moving in that direction.

Meantime the news from Gen. SIGEL's army is of the most significant and important character, leading us to hope that the flank of the enemy has been successfully turned, and that they will not be able to escape without a great and probably a decisive battle. Our cavalry on Monday evening drove the rebels out of Thoroughfare Gap, and Gen. SCHURZ's Division advanced and took possession of it. The other divisions of SIGEL's force, under STAHL and VAN STEINWEHR were within supporting distance, and our Cavalry also held Buckland Mills, Aldie, and the country between the latter point and the front of Gen. SIGEL's advance. It has also been ascertained within a day or two that the Fine Division, under Gen. SICKLES, is advancing along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad in the direction of Gordonsville.

Gen. SIGEL has been indisposed during the last few days, and he has therefore been unable to move with his command, but he hopes to join it in a few days.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Centreville, Nov. 3, says: "Gen. SICKLES, with PATTERSON's Brigade, has driven the rebels from Manassas and Bull Run, below Bristow Station, and will, probably, encamp near Warrenton Junction to-night. The railroad to Alexandria has been repaired, the train rescued, and cars run now as usual to this point. We have no news from Thoroughfare Gap or Aldie this morning. It is the opinion of military men, who are well informed as to the rebels, that they will not fight McCLELLAN at present, but gradually draw him down the Shenandoah Valley, or toward Richmond, at the rate of five to seven miles a day, until they get his forces divided or placed in a disadvantageous position, and then attack him in detail, they first massing their army; should a favorable position not show itself they can make Richmond by the time the severe cold weather sets in, and Winter there."

The English prize steamer *Anglia*, recently captured in Bull Bay, on the coast of South Carolina, arrived at this port last evening, in charge of a prize crew. She brings the unwelcome intelligence of the death of Major-Gen. MITCHEL, on the 30th ult., of yellow fever. It is stated that there are many other cases of that disease prevailing at Port Royal.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 28th ult., by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Columbia*. She brings intelligence that the expedition under Gen. WEITZEL, already spoken of as having gone up the Mississippi to clear out the guerrillas, had commenced operations at Donaldsonville with success, and was expected to extend them to Berwick's Bay.

On Friday last Gen. GILBERT made a reconnoissance down the Nashville Railroad from Louisville. He went as far as Green River Bridge for the purpose of examining the condition of the road and things generally. Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS left Louisville to take the field on Saturday.

Three men-of-war are to proceed to sea from this port immediately in search of the pirate *Alabama*—the steamers *Vanderbilt* and *Dacotah* and the ship *Ino*. The *Vanderbilt* is expected to leave to-day.

GENERAL NEWS.

HENRY SIDLE, of Dillsburgh, York County, Penn., arrested by order of the War Department, on a charge of discouraging enlistments, was taken to Philadelphia on Monday by Deputy-Marshal SHARKEY, and removed to Fort Delaware.

The Stock Market took a strong turn upward yesterday, especially on the Railway Shares, which had before been declining. The rise is 1@1½ ℔ cent. Gold, 131; Exchange, 145½.

Flour, Wheat and Corn were in more demand, yesterday, at firmer prices. Cotton was in good request at buoyant rates. Pork and Beef were quiet. Lard was more active. Groceries were less freely dealt in. Hay, Hops, Fish, Fruit, Jute Hemp, Tallow, Linseed and Petroleum Oils, Lead, Tin and Wool were actively sought after. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The Live Stock Markets are well supplied with beeves and hogs, and but a small number of sheep. Cool, clear weather increases the demand for meats, and all kinds of animals have been readily sold at former or advancing rates. Our reports, gathered at the different yards or market-places, show a total of 5,667 bullocks offered for beef during the past week, 4,459 of which were yarded at Forty-fourth-street on Monday and Tuesday. The market was not lively, but the droves were all sold at last week's rates. Salesmen claim that there is a little decline in prices for the same grades, but the improved quality *has brought the average of all sales fully up to last week. The best cattle sold at prices equivalent* to 9c. for the dressed carcass, to be killed and weighed, and all the really good animals were sold at over 8½c. Some poor oxen and eight thin heifers went as low as 6c. Sheep and Lambs number 8,973, which is full 4,000 less than last week. They have advanced 25c. per head, caused in part by the scarcity and partly by a rise in pelts. Good sheep are worth 4½c., and, if extra fat, 5c. ℔ ℔., live weight. The supply is not equal to the demand. Live hogs are coming in freely—the receipts (31,672) being greater than for any previous week since January. They have sold well at 4½c.@4¾c. ℔ ℔., live weight, for fat corn-fed hogs; 3¾c.@4c. for light; and 3½c.@3¾c. for still-fed.

The Election and the War.

Our State election is over. At the hour of writing this paragraph we know nothing positive of the result. But the progress of the canvass has established certain facts which may as well be stated now as by-and-bye.

The heaviest load which the friends of the Government have been compelled to carry through this canvass has been the inactivity and inefficiency of the Administration. We speak from a knowledge of public sentiment in every section of the State, when we say that the failure of the Government to prosecute the war with the vigor, energy and success which the vast resources at its command warranted the country in expecting at its hands, has weighed like an incubus upon the public heart. With every disposition to sustain the Government—with the most profound conviction that the only hope of the country lies in giving it a cordial and effective support—its friends have been unable to give a satisfactory answer to the questions that have come up from every side: Why has the war made so little progress? Why have our splendid armies achieved such slight successes? Why have they lain idle so long, and why have the victories they have won been so utterly barren of decisive results? The war has dragged on for a year and a half. The country has given the Government over a million of men, and all the money they could possibly use; yet we have made scarcely any progress toward crushing the rebellion. The rebel armies still menace the capital. Their privateers defy our navy, and spread increasing terror among our peaceful traders on the seas. What is the use of trying to sustain an Administration which lags so far behind the country, and seems so indifferent and incompetent to the dreadful task committed to its hands?

It has been impossible *to lift the public heart out of the terrible despondency* which such reflections, fortified by the inexorable logic of facts, have brought upon it. The people of this State are thoroughly loyal to the Union and the Constitution. They desire and demand that this rebellion shall be *crushed*. They desire no half-way measures—they will tolerate no base and degrading compromise—they will never consent to any peace which involves the disruption of the Union and the overthrow of the Constitution. They demand a vigorous prosecution of the war; and the fact that they have not had it, and that they have seen no fair prospect of getting it, has bred in them a degree of discouragement and despair which has left them an easy prey to the demagogues who are always ready to profit by the calamities of their country. If the Government had given them victories—if it had even shown any just appreciation of the need of victories, and had taken the most ordinary means of exacting them at the hands of its Generals in the field, the people would have rallied as one man to its support. They would have spurned with indignation the base attempts of demagogues to sap their faith in the Administration, and to array them in hostility against it.

What may be the effect of all this upon the popular vote remains to be seen. We trust it will not have been sufficient to withdraw the Empire State from the support of the Government. If it has brought about this calamitous result, the Government has itself mainly to blame. If not, the Government has had a very narrow escape. In either case it will have received a lesson from which, we trust, it will not fail to profit. The wisest men may be misled by success, but that Administration must be weak indeed, which fails to be instructed by adversity. President LINCOLN is represented to have said that he should be greatly discouraged in his attempts to crush the rebellion, if New-York should vote against him. We hope he has said nothing of the kind. We hope still more strongly that he will yield to no such unworthy and unmanly impulse. While an adverse vote may be received as a rebuke, it can never relax the efforts of a ruler fit for his place to save his imperiled country. The vote in this State, as in Pennsylvania and the West, indicates a profound dissatisfaction with the method of the Administration in carrying on this war,—and a peremptory demand for the adoption of one better adapted to the awful emergencies of the case. The President must not hesitate an hour to respond to this demand. Whatever may have been the results of these elections, all the powers of the Government are still in his hands—all the fearful responsibilities of the crisis still rest upon his shoulders. He must not suffer them to depress his courage or enfeeble his energies;—he must the rather meet them with fresh vigor and redoubled resolution. Let the popular verdict just pronounced dispel whatever of hesitation or of timidity may have hampered his movements. He must have more self-confidence,—more of that reliance upon his own strength and resources which, though it might be reckless audacity in a private individual, is only a necessary and becoming courage in the ruler of a mighty nation, in a great and terrible crisis of its fate.

President LINCOLN has now in his hands everything which he can possibly require for the completion of the great work that devolves upon him. He has a more powerful army under his command than any monarch of Europe. The finances of the country are on a safe basis, and he has all the money he will require. He has a navy adequate to any service that may be demanded of it. With these abundant and overflowing resources at his *command—sustained and stimulated to the* most vigorous efforts by the fervid patriotism of the people, and by every motive which can animate a loyal heart, he can make no excuse to his conscience or his country if he fails to push this war to a speedy and successful end. He must instantly put in motion every arm of the National power. There must be an end of excuses, of apologies and of delays. The country will not longer tolerate half-hearted counsels in the Cabinet, or half-hearted leadership in the field. The fate of the nation must no longer be committed to Generals who, like ESSEX in the English Revolution, "next to a great defeat, *dread a great victory*." The Government must no longer be content with defending itself against a rebellion. It must act upon the offensive—and act with the vigor and determination that insure a victory. If the recent elections shall inspire the Administration with this spirit, and prompt it to such action, they will be of more service than results which might have betrayed it into a delusive and fatal confidence in the fruitless policy it has hitherto pursued.

The Result—Latest.

The State of New-York, at the annual election yesterday, elected, from the present complexion of the returns, the entire Democratic State Ticket, headed by HORATIO SEYMOUR for Governor, and from sixteen to eighteen Democratic members to the next Congress, of the whole delegation of thirty-one members. The returns, on this point, are conclusive from the first fifteen districts in the State, numbering from Staten Island to Troy, inclusive, and there is little doubt that the Buffalo District has elected Mr. GANSON over Mr. SPAULDING.

From our present figures, SEYMOUR leads WADSWORTH by 15,400 votes, with twenty-one counties, chiefly Republican, to hear from, which will materially reduce this majority, though we do not believe they can overcome it.

Death of Maj.-Gen. O. M. Mitchel.

The news of the death of Maj.-Gen. O. M. MITCHEL, Commander of the Department of the South, at Beaufort, S. C., will fall upon the country *as painfully as the loss of a great battle*. To the sense of a heavy calamity, will be added the shock of a sharp surprise. We had not accustomed ourselves to think of *him* as of one who could die. His very nature was instinct with life. His spirit was ever exultant and soaring, and marked out grand fields of enterprise, which his heart, his brain and hands were restless and untiring to pursue. We cannot realize that this *living* man is dead.

We need not here recount particularly the story of the fallen hero. The Nation has followed him with affectionate admiration for years, and knows him as one of its most gifted and greatest sons. Born to poverty, but to genius, in Union County, Kentucky, Aug. 28, 1810, ORMSBY MACKNIGHT MITCHEL early gave promise of the ability and eminence that his future so fully realized. At the early age of twelve years, he was acquainted with the rudiments of the Latin and Greek languages, and of mathematics. He was educated at Lebanon, Ohio; commenced life for himself as clerk in a store; afterward procured a cadet's warrant to enter the Military Academy at West Point, earned the money to pay his expenses thither, and reached that National school with two shillings in his pocket, his sole fortune in life.

But what wanted such an intellect, in a sound body, of more? He was now the nation's pupil, and relieved of the care of personal provision, he gave his whole soul to study, and rapidly mounted to the highest places of science, so thoroughly taught in that institution. On graduating in 1829, he was made acting assistant Professor of Mathematics, which post he held for two years. Afterward he laid aside military studies, and went into civil life. He became professor of philosophy, mathematics and astronomy in Cincinnati College in 1834, and continued such for ten years. In 1835 he lectured on astronomy in Cincinnati, and with so much enthusiasm and popular acceptance, that the design of an Observatory was originated, and the people of Cincinnati enabled him to carry it triumphantly through. In 1859, Prof. MITCHEL became director of the Dudley Observatory, at Albany, and filled that office at the time of the breaking out of the rebellion. It is a singular fact that the rebellion found Prof. MITCHEL just closing a work on military science, which had occupied him a twelvemonth, and in which he had prepared criticisms of many of the great battles of authentic history. He was about to start to this City to get this volume to print when the civil war broke out. Instead of stopping in New-York, he continued his journey to Washington, tendered his services to the Government which had educated him, and prepared to put in practice what he had been speculating upon.

We know the rest. The President made him a Brigadier-General and sent him to Cincinnati to command the Department of the Ohio, then limited to the State of Ohio. He addressed himself to his work with all the enthusiasm and tremendous energy of his nature. He engineered a series of fortifications around Cincinnati, extending for some miles across on the Kentucky hills, and in a few weeks, at a cost of a little over *seven thousand dollars*, he had constructed the defences that so lately checked the audacious march of KIRBY SMITH upon Cincinnati. The rebel Generals, POLK and BUCKNER, were at the time preparing to seize the State of Kentucky, and by the aid of traitors in the Legislature and about the seat of Government, to annex it to the Southern Confederacy. There was but one Union camp in Kentucky at the time (Dick Robinson,) and a few thousand troops near Louisville on the Indiana side. The rebel citizens along the *line of the railroad from Cincinnati to* Lexington had forcibly taken Government arms and ammunition from the cars destined for Camp Dick Robinson, and had exacted from the owners of the road the pledge that they would not attempt to send another pound South into Kentucky for the United States Government. Everything was ready for the rebel invasion. POLK and BUCKNER seized Bowling Green and Columbus. ZOLLICOFFER approached the heart of the State from toward Cumberland Gap. Kentucky was defenceless, and the hands of the Unionists tied by rebel control of the railroads. It was at this perilous moment that Gen. MITCHEL comprehended, acted and saved the State in a night. He took military possession of the Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, relieving the owners of their bonds to the rebels, dispatched by night a regiment to Cynthiana, where the rebel power was established on the line of the road, captured the place about daylight, and then in rapid succession seized every other point on the railroads reaching to Lexington and Frankfort, and controlling the entire north and centre of the State! In another day, troops, artillery and ammunition were free to the aid of loyal Kentuckians. They did go—gathered together with unparalleled rapidity by the ever-active Gen. MITCHEL—and the result was, the rebel game was foiled. ZOLLICOFFER turned aside and was finally lost, and his army routed from the State. BUCKNER stopped at Bowling Green, and POLK at Columbus, from which they, too, in turn, had to give way and leave Kentucky free.

We shall not follow Gen. MITCHEL in his campaign South, at the head of a division, nor repeat the story of his brilliant dash into Northern Alabama, and his success in beating back the superior forces of the rebels and holding an extended territory in the heart of the enemy's country quiet and unresisting in his grasp. These achievements form one of the brightest episodes of the war, and illumine with resplendent glory the campaign which has so much of darkness and shame in its impotent conclusion.

Gen. MITCHEL was withdrawn from the field of his successes. Why, it is needless now to ask. After many weeks of weary waiting he was assigned to duty at Beaufort. He left with a weight upon his heart. It was the shadow, no doubt, of his coming death. *He felt that this assignment South was in* some sense a putting him aside where he *could be of no use*. *Nevertheless he obeyed* his Government and went to Beaufort. He had small means of work at hand, but he only redoubled his energies to make the most of what he had. Doubtless he overtasked his fiery spirit; struggling against fearful odds, and burning within with impatient zeal, and burnt without by the fervid heats of an unaccustomed clime, his gaze grew dim that never blinked before in gazing among the stars, and the film of death settled forever upon his earthly vision. The eye that had perused the heavens in rapt glory, measuring the mightiness of God in his systems of worlds, found its last joy in greeting the stars of his country's flag, beneath which and for which his earnest and great life was ebbing away.

The Army of the Potomac Advancing.

The last three days have put an entirely new face on the campaign of the Upper Potomac. Within that time Gens. BURNSIDE and SIGEL have executed a succession of rapid movements, each having the effect of a victory.

The advance of Gen. BURNSIDE across the Potomac and to Lovettsville, some days since, we rightly interpreted at the time to indicate an intended junction with Gen. SIGEL,—the ultimate purpose being an advance into Eastern Virginia ahead of LEE's army. But in order to make this demonstration successful, it was necessary to close up the main passes through the mountains, and bar up Gen. LEE in the Shenandoah Valley. If LEE had been able to get to the east of the Blue Ridge, and had occupied Manassas again, he would have held the direct railroad routes to Richmond by Fredericksburgh and Gordonsville; and the advance upon Richmond by BURNSIDE would have been frustrated.

Gen. McCLELLAN's policy has been, therefore, not to move against the rebel front till we were able to throw a force down the east base of the Blue Ridge Mountains and close up all the passes by which LEE could have retreated upon Manassas. To Gens. BURNSIDE and SIGEL this important service was assigned; and the dispatches of yesterday, the day before, and to-day, tell how well and quickly it has been performed. In his march, Gen. BURNSIDE has successively occupied Vestal's, Gregory's, Snicker's and Ashby's Gaps. The last-named is in the rear of LEE's position, and if the latter yet retains the bulk of his army near Winchester, his right flank is turned, and his communications with Richmond are in extreme peril. While Gen. BURNSIDE has been doing his part of the work so thoroughly, it has been left to Gen. SIGEL to take care of the Manassas Gap Railroad, and Thoroughfare Gap, and other points on its line being now held by the latter officer, Gen. LEE is effectually cut off from a retreat upon Manassas Junction, the old rebel stronghold in northern Virginia. If he falls back at all, it must be by way of Woodstock, Harrisonburgh and Staunton. By this last named route the distance will be 200 miles to Richmond, a good part of it up the Shenandoah valley, without the help of a railroad.

If LEE has been driven to the alternative of retreating by this line or fighting at Winchester, there can scarcely be a doubt that he will offer battle near his present ground. He would do this because, being hemmed in the Shenandoah Valley, it would not be possible for him to compete with BURNSIDE in a forced march of the latter upon Richmond by way of Culpepper and Gordonsville. Whether he will be able to compel McCLELLAN to meet him at his strong position at Winchester, or whether McCLELLAN will be able to compel LEE to evacuate Winchester, and meet our *army on ground less advantageous to the defensive force*, is what a few days must determine—if our operations are carried on as rapidly as they have been for the last week.

A victory of Gen. McCLELLAN's great army over that of Gen. LEE is what the country earnestly desires to have. And it would certainly be immensely to our advantage to have it pretty soon. The Union Army of the Upper Potomac was never so strong as now. It is well clad, well shod, well armed, and, according to all accounts, in high spirits, enthusiastic and confident. A great battle, in which the rebel army shall not only be beaten but broken, is the only thing that will quickly end the war. The loyal people of the Union once more manifest their patient, hopeful heart, by trusting that now, at last, the decisive struggle and victory are at hand.

THE CUNARD COMPANY AND THE REBELLION.—Our Paris correspondent, in noticing the denial made in our columns by Mr. CUNARD of the report that their steamers had ever raised any flag intended to express recognition of the Southern Confederacy, mentions the following reports as current and credited among Americans in England:

1. That they often use in British waters flags that they dare not use in American waters. 2. That the officers of the Company in England, in their relations with the public, make no concealment of their sympathy with the rebellion; and 3. That this Company furnished a sailing master (a Capt. BUTCHER or BUTCHER,) to take the Confederate steamer "290" to sea, and that this sailing master found a crew, took the vessel to sea, and delivered her, off the coast of Ireland, to the Confederate Captain who was to command her.

Our correspondent adds that while he cannot guarantee the truth of either of these statements, they are so widely believed that he thinks it for the interest of the Company that they should have an opportunity of correcting them.

We are authorized by the representative of the Cunard Company in this City to say, in regard to these reports, (1.) That they have never used in British waters any other flags than those used in American waters,—that they have flags of but two kinds on each vessel, one British and the other American, and that they have never used, carried or thought of using any other. 2. That every officer of their vessels has received the most explicit orders from the Company never to engage in any discussions, or to express any opinions concerning the rebellion, on either side, *on pain of dismissal, and that, so far as he knows*, these injunctions are obeyed;—and (3.) that the Company did not furnish a sailing-master to the Confederate steamer, nor have anything whatever to do with her outfit or with supplying her with officers or a crew. The Capt. BUTCHER referred to was once in their employ, but had left it nearly a year previous to his engagement with the Confederates.

We make these statements on the authority named, and we believe them to be true. It is not easy certainly to see what interest the Cunard Company could possibly have in taking a position of hostility to the North with which alone they have any business relations.

A CORRECTION.—The *World*, of yesterday, publishes the following paragraph as having been copied from the TIMES:

"An imbecile administration has given indisputable proof of its incapacity to conduct a great war. *Even its own friends* are constrained to confess its impotence, and *are meditating its displacement by extra constitutional and revolutionary methods*, tending to hopeless divisions in the North and general anarchy."

This is the second time the *World* has imputed this paragraph to us. On the first occasion we denied that it had ever appeared in our columns. We now repeat the denial; and as the election is over we presume the *World* can no longer have any motive for persisting in a flagrant misrepresentation.

American Vessel Trying to Run the Blockade.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 3.

The schooner *Elmira*, CORNELIUS, was brought to this port to-night in charge of Prize-Master [illegible], United States steamer *Restless*. She cleared from New-York, last June, for Port Royal.

On the 29th of June she was driven out of Bull's Bay by the *Restless*, while trying to run the blockade, but escaped in consequence of the darkness. She arrived at Port Royal, and, after remaining some time, her captain, John Simonson, of Staten Island, alleging that her cargo, which was miscellaneous, could meet a better sale in New-York, sailed thence.

She was captured Oct. 11, while again trying to enter Bull Bay Channel. The Captain ran her ashore when he found it impossible to escape. She was got off by the assistance of the United States steamer *Flag*.

Her steward says the Captain told him she left New-York in order to run the blockade.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Nov. 3.

Gen. BUELL is ordered to Indianapolis, Indiana, instead of Annapolis, Maryland, as previously stated. He leaves to-morrow.

There has been no news from below for three days, except what the military authorities consider contraband.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

THE POSITION OF THE REBELS.

Men acquainted with the locality, insist that the rebels cannot mean to make a stand in their supposed position in the rear of Goose Creek, the ground offering no such advantages as they have heretofore invariably insisted upon securing before measuring steps with the forces of the Union. The first stand they can make, it is said, will be behind their line of defensive works stretching from the Rappahannock to Gordonsville.

THE HARPER'S FERRY INVESTIGATION.

The military commission yesterday closed the investigation of the Harper's Ferry surrender, and has presented a very full report, which it is expected Secretary STANTON will not long withhold from the country. This report, if our information be correct, seriously inculpates Major-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL for the condition of Harper's Ferry—at time of its investment by the enemy, and emphatically pronounces the opinion, sustained by evidence of the highest order, that Harper's Ferry both could and should have been relieved by a little more activity on the part of Gen. McCLELLAN.

GOV. MORTON, OF INDIANA.

Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, has been here for several days, holding constant interviews with the President, Gen. HALLECK, the Secretary of War, and other members of the Cabinet. The exact nature of his business, which could account for the length of his interviews with one of the high functionaries named, is, of course, not known; but rumors, more than usually plausible, point to the failing health of Secretary SMITH, of the Interior Department, and to the appointment of Gov. MORTON as his successor. Certain it is that if Mr. SMITH shall resign, no selection more in harmony with the wishes of the other members of the Cabinet, and of the Northwest, could be made. Gov. MORTON had a special interview with the President, in relation to the interests of the Indiana soldiers, and goes to-morrow to Harper's Ferry on the same errand.

REBEL MAIL-CARRIER CAUGHT.

Dr. HARDEN, of Fairfax County, Virginia, was sent here to-day from Gen. SIGEL's headquarters, and committed to the Old Capitol Prison, by order of Gen. DOSTER. He is charged with forwarding rebel mails to Richmond, and with furnishing aid and comfort to the enemy.

The following prisoners of war were also sent in from Fairfax Court House to-day: Theodore Dent, E. B. Bowman, R. J. Montgomery, J. L. Turner, B. Curtis, Fifth Louisiana; Alexander Thompson, Twenty-eighth Virginia; Bernard Duran, Whitney's Battery; Wm. Agee, Jacob Bien, Fourteenth Louisiana. These prisoners were captured in recent skirmishes in the vicinity of Manassas. They were sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

APPOINTMENT OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

The following additional Medical Examiners have been appointed by Commissioner BARRETT:

Dr. Wm. P. Townsend, Goshen, N. Y.
Dr. Addison Ely, Carmel, N. Y.
Dr. John Stanchfield, Elmira, N. Y.
Dr. Thos. W. Gordon, Georgetown, Ohio.
Dr. Edward Dickson, Peoria, Ill.
Dr. Benjamin S. Warren, Concord, N. H.
Dr. Cyrus Porter, Rutland, Vt.
Dr. A. H. McChesney, Alton, Ill.
Dr. W. F. Collum, Jeffersonville, Ia.

A CHANGE.

Capt. RICHARD B. IRWIN, Acting Adjutant-General on Gen. BANKS' Staff, having been ordered to report to Gen. BANKS in New-York, Lieut.-Col. McKEEVER, Chief of Staff to Gen. HEINTZELMAN, is Acting Adjutant-General.

ARRIVALS.

Gen. COCHRANE has returned to the City.

Commodore STOCKTON and lady and Mrs. Gen. Stone are also here.

NUMBER OF INVALID SOLDIERS.

There are over 100,000 sick and wounded soldiers in the different hospitals throughout the country. The number here is about 20,000.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

COL. ELLET PROMOTED.

The appointment of Brigadier-General has been conferred on Col. ALFRED W. ELLET, who distinguished himself so greatly in the operations of the ram fleet on the Mississippi; and he has been authorized *to raise a volunteer marine brigade, to serve* with the ram fleet, in conjunction with the gunboats on the Western waters. The son of the late Col. CHARLES ELLET, who was wounded in the engagement at Memphis, has been appointed Colonel in the brigade.

A CASE BEFORE THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

The proceedings of the Military Commission in the case of a citizen named SHELBY LEWIS, are now made public. He was tried at Memphis, charged with smuggling goods through the lines against the orders of the General Commanding, and also of passing through them with the intention of visiting the enemy and giving them information. The Commission found him guilty, being convinced the prisoner was a spy, and unanimously recommended that he be hanged. The order of the President of the United States upon the proceedings is as follows:

So far as the sentence in the case relates to the accused as a spy, it is disapproved, the Commission not having jurisdiction of the offence. The sentence of death is mitigated to imprisonment for a term of six months, commencing this day, Oct. 25, 1862.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ARMY AFFAIRS.

Col. RUFUS ALLEN, Quartermaster, U. S. Army, has been announced as Chief Purchasing Quartermaster, and Col. T. J. HAINES, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army, as Chief Purchasing Commissary for the Departments of the Missouri, the Tennessee and the Northwest.

It is known to the friends of Gen. HARNEY that he will return to St. Louis to await the orders of the War Department.

An order has been issued deferring the organization of the regiments and companies of volunteer engineers, recognized by the act of July, last.

The President has revoked the order dismissing Lieut. R. P. CRAWFORD from military service.

Maj.-Gen. SCHUYLER HAMILTON has been ordered to duty under Gen. ROSECRANS.

Convalescent soldiers are from time to time removed to the hospitals of Washington. To-day, 300 of them left Washington.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The [illegible] have been appointed in the navy, and ordered to the New-York Yard to receive instruction in gunnery: [illegible] Robinson, Chas. P. Thompson, W. [illegible], [illegible] McKelley and William Walker.

[illegible] has been appointed Acting [illegible], and ordered to the Western flotilla.

James S. Carr has been appointed Acting [illegible], and ordered to Boston.

Acting Ensign is a new grade in the Navy, ranking after Master and before Midshipman. The command of small vessels is often assigned to such officers.

A COURT OF INQUIRY IN GEN. BUELL'S CASE.

The Secretary of War has ordered a Military Commission to be organized to inquire into the conduct of Maj.-Gen. BUELL, in reference to his permitting the invasion of Kentucky by Gen. BRAGG, his failure to relieve Mumfordsville, and allowing its capture by the enemy; his conduct during the battle of Perryville; his suffering the forces of Gen. BRAGG to escape from Kentucky without [illegible] attacking them, and his operations in the [illegible] Kentucky and Tennessee, [illegible]

ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Gen. McClellan's Forces Rapidly Advancing.

The Rebels Driven from Upperville by Gen. Pleasanton.

All the Mountain Passes as Far as Ashby's Gap in Our Possession.

THE ARMY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Thoroughfare Gap Seized by Gen. Sigel.

Forces Advancing Along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

The Flank of the Rebel Army Probably Turned.

LATER REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, BERGVILLE, VA., Nov. 4, Monday Evening—7 o'clock.

The advance of the army of the Potomac up the valley, on the left side of the Blue Ridge, is being pushed forward with all dispatch.

Gen. PLEASANTON occupied Upperville this afternoon, after a spirited engagement with the enemy for about four hours. We had none killed, but several wounded. The rebels left three of their dead on the field.

Upperville is four miles from Ashby's Gap, which the rebels are endeavoring to hold.

Our troops now hold all the Gaps up to Ashby's, with every prospect of having that to-morrow.

There was some force of the enemy to-day in front of Snicker's Gap, on the left bank of the Shenandoah, to dispute our passage at that point.

The rumors of the invasion of Maryland by the way of Downsville are not believed at these headquarters. The last report from the rear shows that these reports are unfounded.

The army is ready and prepared to fight a general battle, when the rebels may see proper to meet them. The army is in better condition than it has ever been, with the exception of the want of more cavalry—a want which is greatly felt.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

HARPER'S FERRY, Monday, Oct. 3.

Four rebel prisoners were brought in yesterday, caught spying in this neighborhood.

Two hundred rebel cavalry were seen between Bull Town and Charlestown last night. Our pickets are reported as skirmishing with them.

All the movements of the enemy in this direction were feints.

Advices from the Blue Ridge state that the bulk of the rebel army is on the east side of Blue Ridge.

Several rebel prisoners have been taken. Lieutenant is at Paris—JAMESON just passed through Ashby's Gap, and HILL is close on him.

The general impression among our officers is that the rebels are fast retreating to Gordonsville, and all their movements are only feints to cover this movement. They told the people of Purcellville, several days since, that they had no idea of wintering in the Shenandoah Valley. They are suffering much from sickness and want of shoes and clothing.

Forty of them succeeded in crossing down the east side of Loudon, and getting in our rear on Sunday afternoon, within 2½ miles of Harper's Ferry, and a Pennsylvania regiment on picket managed to capture only one—as the cavalry was not on hand.

Prof. LOWE packed up his balloon and left yesterday for unknown parts, where he will, doubtless, soon give us one of his bird's-eye views of the rebel movements.

It has been beautiful Indian Summer weather for the last three or four days—but this morning is cold and cloudy, denoting rain. The Potomac is still low, but a sudden and great rise is universally expected.

Our troops were never in better condition and spirits—all singing as they, erase into Virginia. Troops are constantly crossing still at Berlin.

HAMILTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM SNICKERSVILLE.

SNICKERSVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 4—P. M.

The enemy opposite us, across the mountain, retired yesterday. The force is said to be Longstreet's division.

There has been considerable picket firing, to-day, beyond the Gap; also some shelling of the enemy.

Capt. M. C. PRICE, First Cavalry, was killed, at dawn, in a skirmish near the Shenandoah, side of the Gap, and three privates were wounded. Capt. PRICE leaves a wife and child at Holyoke, Mass.

Gen. McCLELLAN paid us a visit to-day.

BERRYVILLE, Monday, Nov. 3.

Gen. HANCOCK holds Snicker's Gap. The rebels are in view from the crest of Blue Mountain. They are also in considerable force across the Shenandoah. Considerable is going on toward Manassas Plain, and shells are exploding.

The mounted scouts of the enemy occupy the roads in our front.

Everything is advancing in the greatest order. The troops are in high spirits, and the weather and roads are excellent.

REPORTS FROM THOROUGHFARE GAP.

PLEASANT STANTON, Tuesday, Nov. 4—2 P. M.

Information from the front says that our cavalry under Gen. STAHL, last evening, drove the enemy out of Thoroughfare Gap, and the division of Gen. SIGEL advanced and took possession of it. No enemy remained in sight of there last evening at dusk. The other divisions of SIGEL's force, under STAHL and VON STEINWEHR, are well upon the railroad in supporting distance of SIGEL. Our cavalry also now holds Buckland Mills, where recently the rebels had a pretty strong guard. BAYARD's force holds Aldie, and the country between that point and the front of SIGEL's advance.

The rebel force at Gallatin's Station and Warrenton Junction had not been changed up to yesterday morning.

Refugees, who have just come in, report that there is a rebel force of 4,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry at the town of Warrenton, with some artillery.

AFFAIRS AT MANASSAS JUNCTION.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

Information from Manassas Junction says that the Point of Rocks is almost as lively as when it was formerly an important depôt for supplies. Three heavily laden trains arrive and depart daily, crowded with supplies and troops. The news is cheering. The men are in the best spirits and eager to press on.

LEE'S FLANK PROBABLY TURNED.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 3.

The Washington *Star* says: "Last night the advance of the Army of the Potomac, under Gens. BURNSIDE, FITZ JOHN PORTER, and others, doubtless bivouacked upon the line of the Alexandria and Winchester Turnpike, from Upperville, three miles in front, or below Ashby's Gap, down to Middletown, a distance of ten miles. Their cavalry must have halted for the night, very near, if not upon, the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad, somewhere between Front Royal and Thoroughfare Gap. The force of STUART, which took up the line of march early yesterday, must have advanced upon the line of the same railroad to Thoroughfare Gap, or nightfall, if not beyond that point, while another division of the army, under SIGEL, at the same time was doubtless advancing in the rear of STUART, and at night, within supporting distance of him. Such we judge, from our knowledge of the country and, &c., to have necessarily been the movements on the eastern side of the Blue Ridge yesterday. The march of Gen. SIGEL's Division yesterday and before, from Alexandria almost to the extreme front, was capitally performed, and reflects great credit. Without fatiguing themselves with a forced march, they accomplished about fourteen miles a day, arriving at their temporary destination in perfect order, with everything in its place, and are already actively engaged in performing the particular service they were evidently sent forward to accomplish. Up to 2:30 P. M. to-day, we have not been able to learn that the enemy had appeared in front of STUART's command in any force. We would have learned the facts had the enemy ventured an attack on our forces in that quarter this morning. We think it now clear that LEE's flank has been turned.

LETTER FROM THE EXTREME ADVANCE.

The Rebels Driven at Every Point—Splendid Practice of our Artillery—The Main Rebel Army Trying to Reach Gordonsville—List of Casualties.

From Our Special Correspondent.

OUR MILE FROM UNION TOWN, VA., AND TWENTY-SIX FROM THE POTOMAC, Monday, 3 o'clock, A. M., Nov. 3, 1862.

Another Sunday fight, and another victory for the National army! All day, yesterday, the booming of artillery resounded through this picturesque and hitherto quiet region, and the clashing of arms indicated that loyalist and traitor had again met in conflict.

Saturday morning, about 9 o'clock, Gen. McCLELLAN's advance, comprising several regiments of cavalry and the Second Artillery Battery M, all under command of Gen. PLEASANTON, broke camp at Purcellsville, and began the onward march. Our road lay through a most beautiful section of country. The road winds through picturesque forests, over hill and through dale, now over a pure and limpid brook which flows down from the mountain, now by some more picturesque stream which meanders through the meadow. The famous "Snicker's Gap" at which the enemy are collected in large numbers, can be seen a short distance to the right. The insignificant village of Snickersville is clustered around the base of the ridge, while the tortuous road, as it winds through the gap, is plainly visible. Still the scouts ahead report no enemy, and we press forward, reaching Philamont at 11½ o'clock. This is a small secesh village of some 150 inhabitants, situated on the Winchester and Alexandria road, about five miles from Snicker's Gap. Just before entering the town we halted, while the skirmishers went forward, ascertaining that some fifty of the enemy's cavalry had been there this morning, but had suddenly disappeared. On entering, pickets were thrown out on all the roads leading from the village. The town was in a terrible scare. On entering one house, I found a girl of seven years old with her head under the bed-clothes, while the mother was nursing a brother of full five years of age in order to keep him quiet. Lieut. KEIM, of Gen. PLEASANTON's Staff, who was appointed Provost-Marshal of the village, immediately arrested all the male citizens of the place and assembled them in front of one of the stores preparatory to taking the oath. Twenty-six comprised the number, consisting of old men, middle-aged, and youths. They answered as their names were called: "I don't like to take the oath of allegiance on Southern soil," responded the first one addressed, a fat, good-natured Methodist of the 'Dr. Boyn school.' " "What is the oath," he further inquired. The Provost-Marshal then proceeded to read the oath to them, remarking that those who took it would receive National protection. "I should think you were premature," spoke up one old man, of full seventy years. "This is a hard thing on us," said a spruce looking young farmer. "You will soon be gone, and the Confederates will come in and seize us if we take the oath," remarked a third, and so they gave their excuses for failing to be loyal one after another. But they proved of no avail. As fast as their names were called off, the significant dash was affixed, which meant confinement and confiscation of homes. "No Sir," replied ROBERT WILSON, in an insolent and defiant manner, which will undoubtedly cost him a few weeks of extra imprisonment. Not one subscribed to the oath. Two who had done so under Gen. SCOTT, were permitted to depart to their homes. The others were started off in a drove toward Berlin. Soon after 12 o'clock three masked guns of the enemy opened on two squadrons of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under command of Major KEENAN, which had been thrown out on picket in the direction of Union, three miles away. Gen. PLEASANTON, who was at the right of the village, immediately hastened to the front, taking with him two pieces of the Horse Battery, of which there are only four in the service. The enemy continued firing, and advancing their artillery from one position to another until one gun suddenly opened very near to the village. "Can't we reach that," remarked one of his officers to Gen. PLEASANTON. "Reach it! I guess I can," replied the General, and in less than a moment's time one of the pieces was unlimbered, and a shell tossed in the direction of the rebels. Another, and still another followed. But they all fell short, one setting fire to a meadow, which was soon burned over. By this time, the cavalry on both sides had dismounted, and the sharp quick report of their carbines, indicated that a spirited engagement was taking place. The gallant Major KEENAN (whose horse had been shot and exchanged for another,) seeing that the enemy were pressing on him in large numbers, sent for reinforcements, when the entire regiment Eighth Pennsylvania were sent to his support. The Rebels were now plainly visible scouring through the distant woods and fields, evidently determined on disputing our advance to Union, which Gen. PLEASANTON had been ordered to occupy at all hazards, and the possession of which was necessary to the successful carrying out of Gen. McCLELLAN's programme. About half-past two our cavalry began to fall back, owing to the superiority of the enemy, and a courier was sent to the Ninth Regulars, Capt. BARNES, which was stationed three miles back on the road, ordering them to come up on the gallop, which they did. Reinforcements consisting of a battery and Dodsworth's Brigade of infantry were also hurried forward from BURNSIDE's encampment at Purcellville, whither he had moved up his forces in the course of the day.

As our men fell back, the rebel cavalry followed until within range of our guns, when they were brought to a halt by the most splendid artillery firing of the war. The rebels soon got their guns into a position commanding our own, but in five minutes' time it became too hot for them. They changed to another position, but were in less time driven from that. Finally they galloped over a meadow, our shells thickly firing after them, and planting their guns directly in front of the grove, one mile and a half distant. They had hardly fired a shell, however, before our Rodman 10-pounders so plowed the ground around them as to cause a skedaddle out of sight. This ended the artillery firing for that day, having proved for the twentieth time the superiority of our artillery over that of the rebels. About 3½ o'clock all became quiet, and we supposed the contest had ended for the day. About 5 o'clock, however, the skirmishing was renewed in an orchard on the right, between the dismounted cavalrymen, and continued until dusk, the Sixth Regulars in the meantime having come. During the night the infantry and artillery from Purcellville arrived. In the morning it was found that the enemy had advanced their pickets to a considerable distance on the right. At precisely 10 o'clock our artillery opened upon them and the infantry were thrown forward. The firing was, as on the day previous, most accurate. One caisson was blown fully fifteen feet into the air, causing the rebels around the gun to retreat in double quick. Such accurate shooting the rebels could not stand, and they accordingly commenced falling back; we, at the same time, following up and peppering them in fine style. Thus we continued to drive them from hill to valley for several hours, their artillerists being compelled to abandon every new position as often as it was chosen. Several prisoners were taken, among the number two who rode directly into one of our own regiments, mistaking it for Col. OWENS' Third Virginia Cavalry. I conversed with prisoners from the Third, Fourth and Fifth Virginia Cavalry, proving that we had been fighting Gen. STUART's force. From them as well as refugees I learned that he had been on the ground all day; also that the bulk of the rebel army is on this side of the Blue Ridge, retreating toward Gordonsville. A detachment of the Eighth New-York Cavalry captured some eight horses, with equipments, and quite an amount of officers' clothing. An ambulance driver, of the same regiment, was accidentally killed. The following comprises most of the wounded:

Lieut. Edgel Connolly, Co. B—shot in shoulder.
George W. Wiseman, Co. H, 5th Pennsylvania—right fore arm.
Jacob Allson, Co. F—right arm.
G. C. Keyser—right leg.
Joseph Matter, Co. M—right leg.
Chas. Kearney, Co. E, 5th Pennsylvania.
Henry Lewis Buckman, Co. L—back, badly.
David O'Brien—side.
—— Buckman, Co. L—head.
Sergt. E. B. Burnes, Co. B—slightly in forehead.
David Knight—right arm broken.
George Morris, Co. F, 8th New-York—left arm; wounded while passing a captured carbine over to his Captain; a brave fellow.
Thomas Mills, Co. F—wounded by same ball in the breast.
David Shipple, Co. H—arm and side, probably fatal.
John A. Vanderbeck—right thigh.
Sergt. Jones, Co. L, 6th Regulars—stomach; ball passed through cap-box, belt, pipe and pocket-book.

Several are reported as killed. At the time of writing I am unable to learn their names.

The wounded of the Eighth New-York Cavalry are being kindly cared for by Dr. FERGUSON, in the barn of a Union man.

Occasional firing was kept up in the vicinity of here more or less all day. J.

AFTER THE ALABAMA.

THREE MEN-OF-WAR ORDERED TO SEA FROM BERE.

Orders have been received at the Brooklyn Navy-yard to dispatch to sea at once three men-of-war, of which the *Vanderbilt*, as already reported, is one. The others are the U. S. steamer *Dacotah*, one of the vessels of the regular navy, and the ship *Ino*, a craft pretty heavily armed. Yesterday a crew of sailors and a squad of marines were sent on board the *Vanderbilt*. The *Dacotah* was rapidly finished and hauled out to the buoy ready to depart. The *Ino* is already off the Battery, has her powder on board, and will loose sail probably to-day. Other vessels, chiefly steam corvettes and gunboats, are preparing speedily elsewhere. A troop of marines was sent on to Portsmouth on Saturday for a man-of-war ready there. The destination of these vessels is supposed to be the ocean haunts of the *Alabama*, and for that reason we do not print particulars of them. The *Dacotah* and *Vanderbilt* will leave to-day, if possible. In a few days other ships at this station will be reported ready, so that it is quite likely the *Alabama* will soon be captured. There will be in the stream, off the Navy-yard, to-day four prizes, all recently captured. It is also believed that five or six fast and well-armed gunboats have been, or are to be, detached from the South Atlantic and West India squadrons to look after the "bold privateer."

A Negro Lynched and Burned.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 3.

The *American* has a letter from Dalton, Caroline County, in this State, giving an account of the the lynching of a negro under arrest for the outrage and murder of a little girl, daughter of EDGAR PLUMMER, on Saturday night. A large number of excited people came into town, surrounded the jail, forced open the doors, took the prisoner and hung him. While suspended, fifteen bullets perforated his body. He was cut down and his throat cut by the infuriated mob. The body was dragged through the streets, and finally taken in front of the negro church, where it was cut to pieces and burned.

[Communicated.]

Notes on Chronic Diseases.

BY DR. A. WOLF, NO. 832 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

No. 3.—NEURALGIA.

Having described *Acute* and *Chronic Rheumatism*, I shall now enter upon a consideration of the next connecting link in the long chain of Chronic Diseases, Neuralgia. This consists in a pain affecting any of the sensitive nerves in some part of their course; and it may be of an acute, darting, jumping, twinging character; or it may be an aching, numbing sensation. When *the thighs or lower extremities* are attacked by Neuralgia, it is called *Sciatica*, and when it affects the face it is termed *Tic Doloreux*. But it may affect any part of the system—the eyeball, for example, and the left side—and the latter is of common occurrence in females.

Neuralgia is a merely functional disease, originating in some local cause, such as cold, or in some constitutional irritation, such as indigestion. It is often mistaken for rheumatism, which it resembles in many points; but, unlike rheumatism, its distinguishing characteristic is general debility. Some few cases of neuralgia depend on organic disease, such as an inflamed state of the nerve, of disease in some remote part of the nervous system, or again, upon the nerve being tightly pressed upon, or irritated by some tumor or excrescence of bony growth. But this latter is comparatively rare.

My treatment of neuralgia cannot disappoint the invalid, for it has been eminently successful, and has been adopted by many other well-known physicians in this City. I shall be at all times ready to impart to the profession and to the public my views upon this important branch of my specialty—Chronic Diseases.

My next communication will be on Epilepsy, or Falling Sickness.

A. WOLF, (de Paris,) M. D.,
No. 832 Broadway, Physician for Chronic Diseases.

NOTE.—Dr. WOLF devotes his exclusive attention to Chronic Diseases. He can be consulted personally or by letter, daily, from 7 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 6 P. M.

Supporters.—MARSH BROS. SPRING SUPPORTERS—something new. Call and see Marsh's Elastic Supporter, Ladies' Shoulder Braces and Silk Elastic Stockings, corner of Broadway and Ann-st., under Barnum's. A lady attends ladies.

Wrought Waistcoatings and Tweeds.

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

A great variety of Hosiery and Gloves.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 51 Bowery,
And No. 106 4th-av.,
Corner 13th-st.

Pearl Starched Scarf to the Beau!
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 640 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Merton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the public and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 37 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (second floor) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only house of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses—Rupture and Varicocele Cured.—Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Truss; waterproof; used in bathing; cleanly and indestructible. Office, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH BRO'S. Radical Cure Truss Office, corner of Broadway and Ann-st., under Barnum's. Silk elastic stockings, London supporters, suspensory bandages, and shoulder braces. A lady attends ladies.

MARRIED.

LAMBERT—WEST.—At St. James-place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 30, by Rev. Wm. H. Dunnell, of Red Bank, Capt. R. ANDREWS LAMBERT, U. S. A., to JULIA MARIA BERRY, daughter of Henry West, Esq., of Brooklyn.

NAGLE—ANBLER.—In Philadelphia, on Monday, Nov. 3, by Rev. Father Kelly, Mr. RICHARD NAGLE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss MARIA R. ANBLER, eldest daughter of William Anbler, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BRADFORD.—At Hong Kong, China, on Monday, 30th August last, by accidental drowning, ANDREW GAY BRADFORD, aged 28 years, eldest son of Alexander W. Bradford, of this City. Endowed with unusual talents, with a genial and kind disposition, and a heart overflowing with goodness, he was beloved by all who knew him, and was the idol of his home.

BURKE.—At her residence, in Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, Oct. 29, of typhoid fever, SARAH, wife of Jacob Burke, and daughter of the late Philip Reynolds, of Johnstown, Montgomery County, N. Y., aged 37 years.

COGGS.—On Monday, Nov. 3, HENRY H., infant son of John J. and Emily Cogger, aged 4 months and 27 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, Henry H. Mangan, No. 121 East 46th-st.

CANCOY.—In Lyndon, Vt., on Friday, Oct. 17, Hon. EDWARD A. CANCOY, aged 64 years.

ENGLAND.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 3, of croup, EMMA ANSLEIGH, twin daughter of Rachel A. and Edwin R. England, aged 5 years, 2 months and 2 days.

We lay thee in the silent tomb,
Sweet blossom of a day;
We just began to see thy bloom
When thou art called away.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 152 West 17th-st., on this day, (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

HAYNE.—On Saturday, Nov. 1, at the United States Hospital, Alexandria, Va., JACOB H. HAYNE, of Sremhall's Sixth New-York Independent Battery, late a resident of Brooklyn, aged 23 years and 23 days.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, corner of DeKalb-av. and Skillman-st., Brooklyn.

HENDERSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 4, Mrs. MARGARET SCOTLAND HENDERSON, a native of Perth, Scotland, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. [illegible] Grove-st., without further invitation.

KNAPP.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 4, Mrs. POLLY KNAPP, aged 76 years, 2 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, S. H. Barrett, No. 124 West 55th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., on Thursday morning, for interment.

MAYO.—On Monday, Nov. 3, at No. 2 Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, of cholera infantum, SYLVANUS, son of Sylvanus and Marie Louise Mayo, aged 11 months and 12 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday noon, from the residence of his grandfather, Peter Ritter, Esq., as above.

MOLASSE.—At Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 4, JOHN J. ARPAN, only child of Joseph and Carrie J. McLaren, aged 1 year, 3 months, and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Raymond-st., near DeKalb-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, 6th inst., at 2 P. M.

MORTON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 3, of cholera infantum, ALICE ELVIRA, infant daughter of Dr. Joseph B. and Amanda F. Morton.

STONE.—On Friday, Oct. 31, STEPHEN STONE, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 21 West 24th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 3½ o'clock precisely, without further invitation. [illegible] Nov. 1, [illegible] Company of New-Jersey, in the 24th year of his age, [illegible]

[illegible] Nov. 1, [illegible] Company of the Second Regiment [illegible] eighth Illinois Volunteers. Taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh, and confined at Macon, Ga., where, from bad treatment and want of proper food, he became so reduced that he died soon after reaching Annapolis.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, Newport, R. I., on Wednesday afternoon.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 523.—Nov. 4, 1862.
75, 19, 14, 71, 69, 70, 2, 17, 38, 68, 60, 21, 78.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 524.—Nov. 4, 1862.
7, 65, 34, 68, 69, 44, 1, 16, 4, 40, 62, 32.

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LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

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Loss of Sleep,
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Nervous Trembling,
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These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which they will, sometimes, eventually result in
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Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but
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FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman wishes a situation in a private family; is an excellent cook, [illegible] bread and good baker; [illegible] of 12, she would like to [illegible] capable of waiting on the table [illegible] children, or doing chamberwork; [illegible] reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. [illegible] West 26th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIENCED woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking, and [illegible] would take charge of a house [illegible] of a family. The best of City reference [illegible] Call at No. 36 West 41st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, a situation; can make bread, pastry and jellies; she is willing and obliging; would have no objection to do the coarse washing if required. Terms moderate to suit the times. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] East 31st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A [illegible] wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or will do general housework in a small family; will be found a steady, trustworthy and efficient servant in the kitchen; refers to first-class Brooklyn families. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 16 Hillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, meats, poultry, soups, fish and game, all kinds of deserts, and all kinds of pastry; is an excellent baker. Can be seen for 3 days at No. 23 Bond-st., at her place of employment, where she can be well recommended; few doors of Broadway.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted a situation to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, by a neat, respectable servant girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good thorough plain cook; economical in her kitchen, willing, obliging and trusty; can be highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. [illegible] Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION IN A private family, as a good cook, willing to assist with the washing. Can give the best of City reference from her last place where she has lived over four years; she leaves, as the family is going to travel. Call at No. 160 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 371½ West 18th-st., between 8th and 7th avs., first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a most respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference as to capability and integrity. Can be seen by applying at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good cook; would have no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches—soups, game, jellies, creams, cake, pastry, bread, and biscuit; has the best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 416 [illegible]-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as meats, soups, gravies, boning and larding and pastry, or anything required in a private family; can come well recommended from all her employers. Can be seen at 1,149 Broadway until engaged.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook, by one who understands meats, poultry, game of all kinds; also, is a good baker of bread and of all kinds of pastry. Can be seen for two days at No. 302 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Can give the best of City reference.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation in a private family; she is a professed cook and an excellent laundress; she has no objection to assist in the washing of a small family; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 33 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; will assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 206 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN a situation as cook; understands her business perfectly; has no objection to assist in the washing; has got the best of City reference. Call at No. 6 West 31st-st., between Madison and Fifth avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, to do the cooking, and assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, and also a good baker; has good City reference. Apply at No. 366 West 25th-st., 2d floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as first-class cook; she understands French, English and American cooking; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 45 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good cook; will do cooking, baking, &c.; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; the best City reference for character. Call at No. 77 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, in a private family; she understands her business perfectly in all its branches; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 1st floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable middle-aged woman, a situation as good plain cook and washer and ironer; has no objection to take a laundress place; would go in the country; *has the best city reference from her last place.* [illegible] for two days at No. 469 3d-av., corner of 30th-st.

AS *COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A* situation in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business in English and American cooking; the best City references will be given. Call at No. 197 28th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook; understands her business thoroughly, and has the best of reference; would assist in the washing. Call at No. 87 West 24th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS PROfessed cook by a person who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, by a neat Protestant girl, a situation to do cooking or general housework; is capable, trusty, and a good washer and ironer; best of City references. Apply for two days at No. 167 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, who understands her business; all kinds of family baking; meats, soups and game; can come well-recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 177 Varick-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced person, who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; would assist with washing; has best city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 154 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WITH undoubted reference, desires a situation in City or country; can do all kinds of cooking in the most superior style, both meat and pastry; will assist with the washing; is neat and economical. Apply at 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a clean, sober, industrious person; has excellent city reference; has lived three years with the lady. Apply at No. 61 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer, or has no objection to take care of children or assist in plain sewing. Can be seen at her present place. Call between 11 and 4 o'clock at No. 162 West 23d-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman (a Protestant), a situation as a good cook and laundress; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 125½ 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl who understands baking, washing and ironing, wishes a situation in a respectable private family. Inquire at West 51st-st., corner of 10th-av., in the grocery.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN WISHes a situation as good cook; is an excellent baker; would do washing if required; has the best references. Call at No. 287 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a place as first-class laundress; understands fine washing and French fluting, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to a boarding-house; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION IN a private family as laundress, is a first class laundress; understands French fluting or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 244 4th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN DEsires a situation in a private family as first-class laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslins and do French fluting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 125 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl wishes a situation as laundress, and would assist in the chamberwork; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 6 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS WASHER AND IRONER.—AN EXPERIenced woman wishes to go out by the day to wash and iron; reference if required. Call at No. 119½ East 20th-st., one flight of stairs up; price 50 cents per day.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken.
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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress or do chamberwork and to assist with washing and ironing; would be willing to make herself generally useful; has six years' excellent reference from her last place. Apply at No. 14 Watt-st., between Varick and Sullivan sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; has four and seven years' City references from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 130 West 14th-st. Place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman to do chamberwork and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can give good reference; has lived two years and a half in her last place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address a note for one week to J. M., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an excellent chambermaid and seamstress, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and fine washer; understands French fluting and fine washing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 286 6th-av., near 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to wait on an elderly lady; has the best two years' reference. Call at No. 141 West 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, (a Protestant) a situation to do light chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of children; can furnish undoubted testimonials as to character and ability. Call at No. 190 East 16th-st., two doors from 1st-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A SITuation wanted, by a young girl who thoroughly understands her business, as chambermaid and take care of children, or as waitress; has two years City reference; can be seen for two days, at No. 104 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman, lately landed, wants a situation to do chamberwork and to take care of children; would make herself useful; wages not so much an object as a home; has good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A lady wishes a place for a young girl, as chambermaid, or as waitress in a small family, where she could assist with the chamberwork. Apply, for two days, at No. 15 Gramercy Park. Has eight years' City reference from her last place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; or as nurse or seamstress, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing. Has good City reference. Call at No. 211 West 18th-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE, &c.—Wanted, by two competent young women, situations—one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby; both have good City reference. Call or address for two days at No. 475 3d-av., over the tea store, entrance in 34th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR COOK.—AN EXperienced woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, or as cook, and assist in fine washing and ironing; the best of references given. Can be seen at No. 94 24th-st., for two days, top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and do the fine washing and ironing, or would take care of grown children; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived over seven years. Call at No. 3 7th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable American young woman, a situation as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 400 3d-av., corner 30th-st. No objection to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen till suited, at No. 227 7th-av., near 24th-st.

AS *CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.*—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 417 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; one who is fully capable, and can give the best of reference from her present employer. No. 27 West Washington-square. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with washing, or would take care of children; is a good sewer; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE person wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing; can be well recommended from her last situation. Can be seen at No. 95 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 113 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—Wanted, by a respectable Scotch girl, a situation as chambermaid and nurse; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 623 Hudson-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by Protestant and Canadian girl, as chambermaid, nurse and seamstress, or waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 48 Spring-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION AS LAdy's maid is wanted by a colored woman, who can give the best City reference as regards character and capability; is an accomplished hair-dresser and excellent nurse. Address ELLEN, No. 164 East 18th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, as lady's maid and seamstress, a very respectable woman, who understands dressmaking and hair-*dressing thoroughly. Apply at the Servants' Institute,* No. 307 4th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable Scotch girls; the one as lady's-maid or chambermaid; the other as chamber or laundry maid. Can be seen at their last employer's, No. 23 Madison-av., corner of 25th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED by a very genteel and refined widow lady (American,) of 30 years of age, from the country, as housekeeper. She understands her duties, and would prefer a position in a widower's or bachelor's family. Address, for 3 days, A. A. A., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A REspectable middle-aged Englishwoman, a situation as housekeeper in a widower's or bachelor's family. Can be seen at, or address S. M., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper or lady's maid by a respectable English woman, with the highest recommendations from her last employer. Apply at or address No. 28 Bond-st.

AS ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTed, by a young widow woman, who has seen better days, a situation as assistant housekeeper, or to do plain sewing, or light housework, in a first-rate family. Address Mrs. J. J., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, to do general housework, or cook, wash and iron, in a small family; is willing and obliging; has good City reference from her last place. *Call for two days at No.* 197 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKERS.—TWO young women want situations to do the entire work of a small family; satisfactory references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 205 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A MIDDLE-aged Scotch woman wants a situation to do general housework in a family of not more than three persons, by the day or month. Apply at No. 289 9th-av., next door to Post-office, top floor, front room, for one week.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small family; one who understands housework; good washer and ironer; good city reference can be given. *Call at No.* 111 16th-st., rear, second floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTed, a situation to do general housework or as cook, washer and ironer; is a very good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of references and has no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 370 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as waitress or as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, second floor.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A VERY RESPECTAble Protestant woman desires a situation as waitress or as chambermaid and waitress; has unexceptionable references as to character and capability. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 397 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as waitress and chambermaid; has good City reference. Call at No. 350 4th-av. for two days, from 10 till 3 o'clock.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as competent waitress; would assist with chamberwork if required; no objection to the country; has best of City reference. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st., for two days.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, NO 149 GRAND-ST.—All private families, hotels and boarding-houses furnished with good servants, as usual. City or country. English, Protestant, and other cooks; cook, washer and ironer; girls for chambermaids and housework; men servants; all good servants wanted immediately.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 307 4th-av. (late No. 149 Grand-st.,) can be found some very select servants. An English cook, Scotch cook, a Scotch nurse, and a large number of very desirable servants, suitable for gentlemen's families in city and country.

EMPLOYERS ARE RESPECTFULLY INformed that Mr. CHARLES BOOKHAM has removed his business to No. 400 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., where, associated with Mr. WILLIAM CONNOR, he trusts to merit a portion of public patronage.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress, and do light chamberwork, or assist as nurse; has a good knowledge of hair-dressing; satisfactory City reference will be given from her last place. Address No. 85 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman wishes a situation as competent nurse and seamstress; is a neat sewer; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its infancy; or will go as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference from her former employers. Can be seen, for one day, at No. 516 3d-av., between 36th and 37th sts., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—A PERSON OF RESPECTABILITY wishes a situation as nurse in a gentleman's family; is competent to discharge all duties; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is a fine sewer, and has lived with the first families in the City, who will highly recommend her. Apply for two days at No. 146 3d-av., in the fancy store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes neatly, also young ladies', and dress ladies' hair; has no objections to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 121 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; fully understands the care of a baby from its birth; has six years' best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 24 West 29th-street, near Broadway.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY, respectable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and plain seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; understands the care of children; can give good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 98 30th-st., between 6th and 7th aves., first floor.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A REspectable young woman wishes a situation as child's nurse, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has good reference. Call at No. 19 Hammond-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl, as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and plain sewing, and is willing to make herself useful; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 217 East 23d-st., in the milk dépôt.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as nurse for a baby; is accustomed to the care of children; or as chambermaid and assist with children. Can be seen for two days at her present situation, No. 26 East 22d-st., where she has lived for five years.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent person, as nurse and seamstress, or as waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at or address for two days No. 369 6th-av., in the fancy store.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH PROtestant nurse wishes a situation as such. Is fully qualified by long experience to take charge of an infant from its birth. The highest City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse; thoroughly understands the care of children; 6 years City reference. Call, for 3 days, at No. 126 East 36th-st., corner 3d-av., 2d floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable young girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days, at No. 38 East 29th-st., where she has lived.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A REspectable young girl wishes a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and waiting, in a private family; can give good City reference; has been for six years in her last place. Inquire at No. 224 6th-av., in the store, between 14th and 15th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS INFANT'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as infant's nurse by a middle-aged woman, or would go as housekeeper; has the best of references. Call at No. 215 10th-st., near 3d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A PERson of respectability and experience wishes a situation in a good family as seamstress and the charge of children or house; can cut and fit children's dresses; understands all kinds of family sewing; having her own sewing machine; is a Protestant. Call for two days at her latest employers, No. 208 West 34th-st., from 9 until 3 o'clock.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman desires a situation in a private *family as seamstress; would assist in the laundry, if required;* the highest City references are offered as to character and capability; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 369 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

MALES.

GARDENER WANTED.

Wanted, a man who thoroughly understands the laying out of ornamental grounds, to go a short distance in the country, to lay out and take entire charge of the place. None but a thorough, practical, experienced man need apply to E. HALIDAY, No. 24 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as gardener; the best of reference given as to capability and attention to business; is willing to take care of a horse and cow if necessary, and make himself generally useful. Address, for three days, T. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business—greenhouses, laying out new grounds, etc.; understands the care and driving of horses; a good milker, etc. Address R. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a respectable single man, (Scotch,) who thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and is competent to fill the situation to the satisfaction of his employer; the best of recommendations given in both City and country for several years past. Address M. N., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUAtion wanted, by a Protestant young man; understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference for honesty, sobriety and industry. Address W. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman *in a private* family; the advertiser is a good groom and careful driver; perfectly understands his business; has no ob*jection to make himself generally useful; can come well* recommended as to honesty, sobriety and perfect utility from his last employer. Address J. F., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young married man without incumbrance, as private coachman; very best of references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, or address E. W., Box 220 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man, (English); has first-rate recommendations, and thoroughly understands his business. Address W. B., No. 894 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young man, as coachman; understands the care and management of horses, harness and carriages; is willing and obliging, and has the best of recommendations for being honest, sober and obliging. Address J. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation, by a single young man, in the above capacity; perfectly understands his business in every way, and has the very best *City* reference. No objections to go to the country. Address M. C., Box No. 190 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a single man, as coachman and groom, or would assist in a garden, or take charge of a garden; has the best of reference, both City and country; understands his business in all its branches. Address J. M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a young man, a situation as groom and coachman; has lived with some of the best families in the City; thoroughly understands his business; can come highly recommended from his last employer. Address Y. S., Box 193 *Times* Office, or could be seen at No. 18 West 18th-st.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young man, a situation as porter; understands his business thoroughly; good references. Address A. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a competent servant; understands his duties thoroughly, and has good City reference; no objections to the country. Address HENRY, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a steady, respectable man; best of reference given. Call on or address T. G., No. 874 or No. 871 Broadway, for two days.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO has a thorough practical knowledge of book-keeping, desires a situation; would post up back accounts or regularly keep the books of a house where his time would not be wholly required, for a moderate compensation; best of New-York references. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Newtown, L. I., Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

OUT-DOOR SALESMAN WANTED—BY A commission paper house; one thoroughly competent and willing to take entire charge of soliciting orders for paper bags and Manila papers; must be familiar with the business and acquainted with the trade; a party of the right stamp, willing to exert himself, may meet with a good opening by addressing Box No. 3,307 Post-office, stating salary required, references, &c. None other will receive attention.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, in a private family a German girl to cook, wash and iron; references required, and none need apply that do not understand their business. Apply at No. 173 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A PORTER.—WANTED, A PORTER, ONE THORoughly acquainted with domestic dry goods, active and competent, with undoubted references, may have a good place. Address M., Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a waitress and chambermaid; only those with the best of references need apply, at No. 76 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, from 10 to 1 o'clock to-day.

CHINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES, &c.—Wanted, an assistant salesman who understands the business; also, a boy who has some knowledge of packing to carry out goods, &c.
R. M. BRUNDAGE, No. 919 Broadway.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, A COMPETENT man as foreman in a daily newspaper office. Address, with references, and stating salary expected, Box No. 3,318 New-York Post-office.

A LAD.—A LAD WANTED IN A MERCHANT'S office, on South-st.; he must not be over 17 years of age, and reside on the east side of the City, above Grand-st. Address G., Box No. 2,691 Post-office, in handwriting of applicant, stating age, residence and references.

HELP WANTED.

A YOUTH.—WANTED, A STOUT, ACTIVE youth, to learn the hosiery business in a first-class jobbing house. Salary first year, $100. Address in applicant's handwriting, S. O., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS clerk in a grocery store—one who understands the business. Apply at No. 41 Vesey-st., between the hours of 8 and 4.

A SALESWOMAN.—WANTED, IN A THREAD and needle and fancy store, a thoroughly competent saleswoman. Apply before 9 A. M. and after 5 P. M. at No. 575 Broadway.

FARM HANDS.—THREE OR FOUR WEEKS' work will be given to two good farm hands, at moderate wages, and permanent employment for one really first-rate man. Apply at the *Sun* Office, No. 126 Fulton-st., between 11 and 12 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED.—A FEW GOOD practical draftsmen wanted, such as are accustomed to planning machinery. Apply at No. 93 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOPER.—A STEADY, INdustrious man can find a permanent place. Apply, immediately, to Congress Steam Sugar Refinery, No. 248 Washington-st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, WHO can come well recommended, is wanted at S. GAGE'S fur establishment, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A SUGAR REFINERY. Salary $10 per week. Apply at 7 Chatham-square.

SERVANTS WANTED—AT MR. BOOKHAM'S new and only office, No. 400 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. This is the opening day, associated with his long-tried friend, Mr. WILLIAM CONNOR. CHARLES BOOKHAM hopes and expects to do his duty to all who may apply for situations.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." 1855.

OFFERS RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION
To all who require teachers for families and schools. Particulars of candidates for any department of instruction given without charge.
To parents who seek good schools for their children.
To well-qualified teachers who desire positions.
Experienced teachers of classics, French and music wanted.
REFERENCES: D. C. Van Norman, LL. D., N. Y.; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., N. Y.; Messrs. Iveson, Phinney & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Dancing class taught by Mr. Charraud; will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 38 Nassau-st., and No. 874 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 219 6th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Students for West Point, Columbia, Harvard and other colleges are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. *Now* is the time to join the classes in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c., while they are in process of formation. Only 15 pupils to the teacher is the average and not 150, as in the crowded masses of the Ward schools. Boarding pupils received. Catalogues with terms, references, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Pupils received at any time, *paying from date of entrance.*
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place.

A MODEL SCHOOL.—BEAUTIFULLY LOcated at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. BUSINESS EDUCATION made thorough by combining practice and theory. Students can enter any time. Life Memberships only $30. Board, washing, fuel, room, &c., $2 57 per week. French, German, &c. Address for Circulars.
PROF. THOS. H. STEVENS.

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, No. 561 Broadway. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, and parents with school circulars (gratuitously) and teachers with positions. References, Rev. Dr. Van Norman, Professors Calkins, Phelps, and Boyd. SMITH, WILLSON & Co.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 33 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—COOPERStown, New-York. $40 pays board, washing, fuel, furnished room, and tuition in common English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 8. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S INSTITUTE, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point, the Navy School. Primary Department, gymnasium, &c.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens *Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.*

BOYS BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Principal. C. H. WHEELER.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

RICHARD F. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. A class for ladies under the direction of an experienced lady teacher, a former pupil and graduate of the celebrated "Normal Class" of Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, FROM CONnecticut, experienced in teaching English, French and music, desires a situation in New-York or Brooklyn, in a family, for the Winter or longer, or would teach a few hours daily for a moderate compensation. Address E. M. S., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady, experienced in teaching, a situation in a school or family to teach the English branches and the rudiments of French and Drawing; would be willing to go in a French or German family; *terms moderate.* Address A. C., No. 200 Clinton-st.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN engagement as teacher in a school or family; she is experienced in teaching French, (which she speaks,) German, Latin and drawing, with English in all its branches. Can furnish excellent references. Address, for one week, A. B. C., Carthage Landing, Dutchess County, N. Y.

AS TUTOR OR TEACHER.—WANTED, A situation as tutor or teacher in any department, mathematics preferred, by a gentleman, who can give good references. Address T. K., Tarrytown, stating place where an interview may be had.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY WISHES A SITUAtion as daily governess, to teach the English branches, French, and Music. Would also like several music scholars. The best of reference given. Address for one week, E. H. Station D. Post-Office New-York.

WANTED—A GERMAN LADY, TO TEACH HER native language and music, in a select boarding-school. Apply to Mrs. H. SIMONS, No. 31 and 33 Mansfield-place, West 21st-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOHN HENRY and JOHN H. MECABE, under the firm and name of HENRY & MECABE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts will be settled, by either of the firm, at No. 210 Washington-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 4, 1862.
JOHN HENRY,
JOHN H. MECABE.

NEW-YORK, No. 20 Exchange-place, Nov. 1, 1862.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me in the Stock Commission business my son, A. G. JEROME, JR. The business will hereafter be conducted in the name of A. G. JEROME & CO.
A. G. JEROME.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McINTOSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of J. Healey, No. 132 West Sixteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 26, 1862.
JAMES BLAKE, JAMES HEALEY, } Executors.
au27-law6mW*

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT
KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE,
For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind.
SOLD AT NO. 366 BROADWAY.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in every part of the country. Cut this out.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and three children—seven, nine, and eleven years of age; private family preferred; location up-town, above Fourteenth-st. and west of Lexington-av.; two rooms on second floor, with side rooms and closet on the same floor. The advertiser desires a pleasant home for himself and family for the Winter months. Terms moderate, and unexceptionable references given. Plain but neat board more desirable than style. Address stating location and terms, J. H. C., Box 2,370 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, child, 2½ years old, and servant, in a private family, with privilege of laundry. Two or three rooms desired, according to size. A note, stating terms, which must be moderate, fire and gas inclusive, with full particulars as to location of rooms, &c., will meet with attention. References given and required. Address A. T., Box No. 1,987 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A small family, can be accommodated with front rooms, with a private family, at No. 13 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED PARlor and bedroom on second floor, with grate, gas, hot and cold water. Family private. Terms moderate. Also, room for single gentlemen, at No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a pleasant parlor, with board; location desirable. Call at No. 120 West 32d-st., or address Box No. 2,466.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN THE vicinity of the City Hall, by a gentleman and wife, in a good private family; boarding-house keepers need not answer; terms must be moderate. Address, stating accommodations, terms, &c., B. L., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman wishes to secure a small furnished room and partial board with some quiet private family, living near the Fulton Ferry. Address E. P. Y., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A FINE suite of spacious rooms on the second floor of the handsome modern dwelling-house, No. 219 Lexington-av., between 34th and 40th sts. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FURNISHED BED AND SITTING ROOM TO LET—In 22d-st., near 6th-av., to a single gentleman, with or without breakfast; family quite small, and no other boarders in the house; the rooms are adjoining, containing closets, &c., and are furnished with particular reference to comfort. The house being held on lease, a permanent arrangement will be preferred. Address R., Box No. 2,368 Post-office.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—BY A gentleman, wife and child, (aged 5 years,) in a private family residing in the upper part of the City; references given and required. Address, stating terms, &c., CALDWELL, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 14 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. References exchanged. Dinner at six.

NO. 17 WAVERLEY-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—An elegantly furnished suite of apartments to let, with private table, to a desirable party. Also rooms en suite and single, with full board.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.
For the purpose of ensuring and facilitating the safe delivery of examined packages from the UNITED STATES PUBLIC STORES, Nos. 54, 56, 58 and 60 Broadway, the following regulations will be enforced on and after the 5th day of November:

I. All orders for the delivery of packages from the Public Stores must bear the indorsement of the Importer, *signed by himself,* and not by any clerk, broker, cartman, *or agent, except only in cases where the Importer is absent* from this City, when the orders may be indorsed by the person holding a power of attorney therefor, a certified copy of which must be filed with the Storekeeper, at No. 58 Broadway.

II. Importers can have their examined packages sent direct to their respective places of business, as soon as they are ready for delivery, with Public Store carts, at the usual rates of cartage, by signing a request to that effect in a book, for that purpose, kept by the Storekeeper, at No. 58 Broadway, and in such case receipts for the packages may be signed at the place of delivery of the same.

III. All packages remaining in Public Store, for which orders have been issued for twenty-four hours, will be transferred to a General Order Warehouse, at the risk and expense of the owner.
HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks on Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, and also regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter in Fifty-eighth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixth-avenue from and to points half way distant, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, on both sides of Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, from and to points half way between the avenues or streets on either side of said Sixth-avenue, lying immediately contiguous thereto, and on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 30, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating and grading, and setting curb and gutter stones, and flag four feet wide on Fifty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Seventh avenues; sewer in Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Ninth avenues (in connection with sewer in Eighth-avenue.) The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues, and both sides of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Ninth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 5, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS, OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the consideration of the following papers, viz:
Change of grade of Eighth-avenue; opening of Madison-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, and other streets.
All persons interested in the above, or any other papers pending the action of the Committee, are invited to be present.
TERENCE FARLEY,
ALEX. FREAR, } Committee.
IRA H. ALLEN,

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE JOINT COMmittee on National Affairs will meet at Room No. 8 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
All persons having business with, or claims pending before the said Committee, are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned time and place.
By order of the Committee.
TERENCE FARLEY, Chairman.
ALEX. H. KEECH, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

MILLINERY.

1862.—PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive novelties for ladies.
Mrs. W. SIMMONDS, No. 637 Broadway.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

PENSIONS.—$100 BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, prize money, &c., promptly procured at the lowest rates. Call or send for our "Hand-Book of Information," furnished without charge.
SOMES, BROWN & THRUSH, No. 2 Park-place.

TAX ON SILVER PLATE.—FAMILIES CAN have their silver plate (liable to tax) weighed at their residences, and receive a certificate of weight, which will be accepted as correct by all the assessors of this City. Apply to THOS. KIRKPATRICK, Jeweler and Silversmith, No. 305 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

PRINTING PRESSES FOR SALE OR EXchange for other merchandise or real estate, viz.: one double cylinder, two large cylinders, one hand-press, and one card and billhead press. Address HENRY WALL, No. 249 Pearl-st., New-York.

"THE NEW METALLIC CURRENCY."—Applications for stamping business cards on the new metallic currency to be made to S. GAULT, patentee, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

EASTMAN & CO., SUCCESSORS TO EASTMAN & LLOYD, will continue their usual commission and produce business at their old stand, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OF THE BEST QUALITY,
ERARD'S GRAND PIANO FORTE,
COSTLY BRONZES, AND WORKS OF ART;
ALSO,
A VALUABLE COW.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 1 Washington-Square, corner of University and Waverley-place, all the valuable furniture and works of art contained in said residence, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, large mantle and pier glasses, oil paintings, a grand action piano forte, made by Erard, of Paris, cost $900, nearly new, also 7-octave piano, by Linden & Fritz, very costly, real ormolu and bronze chandeliers, and brackets, latest style parlor suites covered in rich silk brocatel curtains, very heavy, to match suite, in grand silk velvet curtains to match lace curtains, carved etagere, centre and side tables, real large and small bronzes and etagere ornaments, fancy chairs in rich silk brocade, carved cornices, &c. DINING-ROOM—carved oak furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs, covered morocco, China and glass ware, &c. Bedrooms of carved rosewood and French mahogany, mattresses, and other articles. Particulars in catalogue. Also, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, after the sale of furniture, a very valuable cow, 5 years old, with calf, perfectly sound and kind. Also, an elegant caleche; was made to order by Lawrence, and cost $1,100. Also, a set silver-plated double harness, with robes, &c. The above is on exhibition.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT FANCY GOODS.
Just arrived from France, ex ship Germania, to be
PEREMPTORILY SOLD
ON FOREIGN ACCOUNT, viz.:
FRENCH PORCELAIN, RICH DECORATED DINNER AND TEA SETS,
SUPERB BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
SEVRES VASES, VERRE D'EAUX,
PARIAN, COLORED BISQUE AND BRONZE STATUETTES,
ELEGANT CUT CRYSTAL GLASS
TOILET ARTICLES,
ALSO,
ONE PAIR OF SUPERB REAL BRONZE STATUES.
The Catalogue [illegible] and other magnificent goods, to be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 5 and 6, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 156 Broadway. The goods will be on exhibition on TUESDAY, the 4th. This above is the most magnificent sale that has ever taken place in the City, embracing a large variety of the above goods, worthy the attention of the trade and the public generally. Ladies are particularly invited to inspect the goods. Every facility for packing and shipping the goods will be given.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, at 7 o'clock.
PRIVATE LIBRARY—Comprising many choice English and American books, illustrated works in rich bindings, and a collection of miscellaneous literature, &c. Also, a few exquisite fine line engravings. And, also, a rich toned piano-forte and stool.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 161 Broadway, a large stock of first-class City-made Furniture, consisting of parlor suites of various kinds, reception and dining-room suites, bedroom suites, boxwood etagere, armoire-a-glace, work tables, work and fancy tables, side-boards, extension tables, lounges, easy chairs, &c., to which the attention of buyers is invited. Catalogues at sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
OF ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY AND ALABASTER WORKS OF ART, FLORENTINE MOSAIC TABLES, INLAID WITH MALACHITE AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES. ALSO, PARIAN AND BRONZE FIGURES, RICH SILVER-PLATED WARE AND FRENCH PORCELAIN.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 5, 6 and 14, at 11 o'clock A. M. each day, at the store No. 566 Broadway, a large assortment of alabaster figures and groups, classical vases, tazzas, fountains, &c., &c., being the entire importation of Messrs. Giovannoni & Zannoni, just landed and never before exhibited. The goods will be opened from the original packages at the above store and sold to the *highest bidder for cash. The sale will embrace a very large and valuable collection of Italian* works of Art, among which will be found the following figures, namely: Venus and Adonis, Amour and Psyche, Dancing Girls, Three Graces, Europa, Greek Slave, Flora, Guardian Angel, Contending Cupids, Sappho, and many more too numerous to name. Marble pedestals and statuettes or busts, mosaic tables, lions of the Verdi antique, and full assortment of alabaster vases, tazzas, &c., &c., for the decoration of parlors. Also, large invoice of rich silver-plated ware, tea sets, urns, waiters, castors, cake baskets, ice pitchers, [illegible] spoons, forks, knives, pickel frames, and a fine assortment of French porcelain dinner, tea and toilet sets. Goods purchased to go out of town can be repacked in the original cases at a small expense, and be forwarded by express. Goods will be on exhibition and descriptive catalogues ready on Tuesday, Nov. 11.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF JEWELRY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, and THURSDAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and valuable stock of JEWELRY, comprising the stock of a large establishment, to be sold without any reserve, by order of W. Peet, Esq., Assignee, comprising Oval, Mosaic, Florentine, Lava, Garnet, Turquoise, Enameled and other setts, Book and other lockets, Sleeve Buttons of every description, Finger Rings and other descriptions, set and stone Seals, Seals and Rings plain, chased and set, Coral Scarf-pins, Cluster Garnet and Stone Knobs, Silver Keys, Wire setts, Lava Pins, Florentine Mosaic Pins and Bracelets, Chain Armlets, Band Bracelets, Box and Glass Pins, Cameos in various styles, Coil Pins, Fly Studs, Etruscan setts, Enameled Buttons, Curb and Fob Chains, Vest Hooks, Coral Drops, and a great variety of other articles usually found in the stock of a large dealer. The trade are particularly invited to examine this valuable stock on the morning of the sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF ELEGANT FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, by D. W. IVES & CO., at the spacious marble store No. 635 Broadway, near Houston-st. THIS DAY at 11 o'clock and THIS EVENING at 7 o'clock, the entire stock of rich and elegant French and German fancy goods, English Parians, plated-ware, &c. Catalogues ready. Purchasers are particularly invited to examine these goods. Valuable gallery of paintings to be sold as *above, on THURSDAY next. Now on exhibition.*

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ o'clock, by order of assignee, the entire stock of a first-class cabinet manufacturer, comprising parlor suites, bookcases, marble-top tables, sofas, chairs, dining tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, lounges, &c. Also, a large variety of second hand household furniture—carpets, sofas, chairs, toilet setts, bedsteads, mattresses, &c. The whole removed to salesroom for convenience of sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, GAITERS, &c., AT AUCTION—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-room, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a large and choice assortment of all styles of men's, women's, misses' and children's boots and shoes, rubbers, &c. Catalogues on morning of sale.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & SON WILL SELL at their salesroom, No. 82 Cedar-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, at 12 o'clock, a bay saddle Mare, 15½ hands high, kind and gentle; rockaways, light wagons, six-seat rockaways, sundown, four-seat wagon with back seat to turn over, harness, &c.

J. H. MILLER, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK LOT AT FORECLOSURE SALE—At 12 o'clock M., Nov. 5, by J. H. MILLER, at the Merchants' Exchange, (Salesroom No. 111 Broadway,) lot 25x100 north side of 84th-st., near 5th-av., rear of lot is about level with 84th-st., fine high position. Title perfect.

MILTON H. [illegible], Auctioneer.

800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and Gaiters at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. V. Davis & Co., No. 10 Cortlandt-st., comprising a prime assortment of fresh City-made and Eastern goods, suitable for City and country trade.

COAL, &C.

COAL.—PURE RED ASH, (PEACH ORCHARD,) genuine Lehigh and Locust Mountain; also, English house Cannel, Liverpool, Orrel and Cumberland, of the best qualities. All at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre and corner Jane and West sts.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1862.
The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the convenience of their camp-life. To the knowledge of the Commission, many hundred tons of such presents are now piled uselessly in storehouses and yards, and upon old camp-grounds; while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of all that have been received by those to whom they were addressed have been of the smallest value to them, except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For this purpose, letters and such other small and light articles as can be transmitted by mail would have been much better. Larger gifts occasion serious practical mischief—men and officers being naturally averse to throwing them away—they add to the immense amount, which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue, and thus of the sickness, of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally, until they learn better by dear-bought experience, undertake to carry an excessive amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Union forces in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when successful in battle, the attempt to secure comfort by the possession of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated; the heaviest knapsack being thrown away at the first, long-continued hard march, while the light one is retained, and the long and heavily-laden wagon-trains being cut off, when the light and short one is protected. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessities for the temporary treatment of the sick, who, in all serious cases, are removed as fast as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. An excessive amount of regimental hospital stores and conveniences is a cruelty to the sick and wounded; for it occasions the frequent detention and separation from the regiment of the few articles essential to the usefulness of the surgeon. The Commission has from the first protested against a common error of surgeons in this respect, as well as against the greater evil of the common attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field too many of the means of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. In compliance with the request of the General-in-Chief, this appeal is addressed to those by whose mistaken kindness both these evils are believed to have been greatly aggravated and sustained.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; [illegible]

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work.—*Courrier des États Unis*, *Dispatch*, *Atlas*, *Medical Review*, &c.

SECRET DISEASES.

SECRET DISEASES. SAMARITAN'S GIFT. SAMARITAN'S GIFT. THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED. YES, A POSITIVE CURE. BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED. Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. [illegible]

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

[illegible] DR. BARROW [illegible]

TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.—The well-known remedies for the cure of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages, [illegible] from Dr. BARROW. [illegible] Office, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Hours from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Leight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. [illegible] Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Leight-st., the only place.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 31 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; [illegible]

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Leight-st. [illegible] Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Leight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. [illegible] N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 50th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," [illegible] *Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York*, [illegible] *For sale by* H. RICHARDSON, [illegible]

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, [illegible] Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulator Pills, infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, [illegible] Office, No. 12 Leight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, mistreated, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior, [illegible] $5 per dozen, mailed free. For circulars, call on or address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Leight-st.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have obtained perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. $2. Sold in New-York by OLIVER S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, [illegible] HUNTER'S RED DROP [illegible] Book for 13 three-cent stamps, 150 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

INSURANCE.

NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company is now ready to transact business in every branch of Life Insurance.

The sum of $100,000 in United States Stocks has been deposited with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, according to law. [illegible]

All Policies issued by this Company are indisputable after seven years, for most causes heretofore deemed [illegible]

[illegible]

Thirty days grace is allowed in payment of the premium, and the Policy held good during that time.

Policy holders are members of the corporation, and are entitled to vote for Directors, and are eligible for Directors.

Dividends of surplus are declared annually and may be used in payment of future premium or paid in cash at the option of insured.

Strictly in its fullest integrity will be the ruling principle in all the transactions of the Company.

Prospectus and blank applications furnished at the office of the Company, and by the agents.

Physician in attendance at the office daily from 12 to 1. Temporary office No. 50 William-st. Permanent office, after Nov. 1, No. 68 William-st., [illegible] of Commerce Building.

PRESIDENT, [illegible] MORGAN. VICE-PRESIDENT, J. LAWRENCE.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible] MORGAN,	I. J. MERRITT,
J. LAWRENCE,	C. HILTON SCRIBNER,
T. T. MERWIN,	JAS. H. HENRY,
[illegible] FOOTE,	JAS. C. ATWATER,
[illegible] NELSON TAPPAN,	SIDNEY GREEN,
RICHARD BROWN,	S. B. CALDWELL,
SAMUEL [illegible] MORSE,	M. B. WYNKOOP.

SECRETARY, T. T. MERWIN. ACTUARY, I. J. MERRITT.

PHYSICIAN, J. H. HENRY. COUNSEL, C. HILTON SCRIBNER.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

OPENING OF BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Books of subscription to the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1862, at noon, on the terms and conditions therein set forth, at the places and with the persons following, at their respective places of business:

Albany	New-York	Thomas W. Olcott.
Baltimore	Maryland	Thomas Swan.
Buffalo	New-York	Dean Richmond.
Boston	Massachusetts	Samuel T. Dana.
Burlington	Iowa	Lyman Cook.
Cincinnati	Ohio	S. S. L'Hommedieu.
Columbus	Ohio	William Dennison.
Chicago	Illinois	William B. Ogden.
Cleveland	Ohio	Amasa Stone.
Concord	New-Hampshire	Joseph A. Gilmore.
Carson City	Nevada Territory	Wells, Fargo & Co.
Detroit	Michigan	Chas. A. Trowbridge.
Dubuque	Iowa	Platt Smith.
Denver City	Colorado	George W. Clayton.
Hartford	Connecticut	G. P. Bissell & Co.
Indianapolis	Indiana	James M. Ray.
Louisville	Kentucky	James Guthrie.
Leavenworth	Kansas	Gen. J. C. Stone.
Milwaukee	Wisconsin	Ed. D. Holton.
New-York City	New-York	Office of Secretary.
Omaha	Nebraska Territory	Alvin Saunders.
Portland	Maine	Charles E. Barrett.
Portland	Oregon	Wells, Fargo & Co.
Providence	Rhode Island	Walter S. Burgess.
Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	Jay Cooke & Co.
Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania	Thomas M. Howe.
Rutland	Vermont	Henry H. Baxter.
St. Louis	Missouri	Wm. M. McPherson.
St. Paul	Minnesota	Parker Paine.
Salt Lake City	Utah	Brigham Young.
San Francisco	California	Wells, Fargo & Co.
Trenton	New-Jersey	Philemon Dickerson.
Wilmington	Delaware	R. R. Robinson & Co.
Wheeling	Virginia	S. Brady.
Washing'n City	District Columbia	R. W. Latham.

Said books of subscription will remain open on the terms aforesaid, for at least two weeks from and after noon of said 5th day of November, at the places and with the persons above set forth.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President.
HENRY V. POOR, Secretary.
THOMAS W. OLCOTT, Treasurer.

Dated at New-York, this 30th day of October, 1862.

U. S. "Five-Twenty" Year SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.

INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these Bonds is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to nearly [illegible] PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY now IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 WALL-ST.

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The Coupon Bonds are issued in sums of

$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The Registered Bonds in sums of

$50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from date of Subscription, and is payable in Gold at the Mint or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold, the Bonds yield about eight per cent per annum. The ample provision made by Custom Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue for the payment of Interest and liquidation of the Principal, makes an investment in this loan safe, profitable and available at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the principal Loan in the market, and a profitable mode of investment for Trust Funds, the surplus funds of capitalists, as well as the earnings of the industrial classes.

Subscriptions received at par in Legal Tender Notes or notes and checks of Banks at par in New-York. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD Co., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilye & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1861.

Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1862.

Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due [illegible]

Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting [illegible] per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. F. FOSTER,
H. I. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER, Commissioners.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., until further notice. By order of the Board. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

LOGANSPORT, PEORIA AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD CO.—An adjourned meeting of the bondholders of the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad Co. will be held at the residence of Charles L. Frost, Esq., No. 108 Clinton-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be presented. It is desirable that every bondholder should be present. THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the bonds of this Corporation are requested to send their address, respectively, and the numbers of their bonds, to JOHN N. WHITING, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, preparatory to proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of the mortgage given to secure said bonds. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862. ISAAC SEYMOUR, Trustee.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS AND MADISON RAILROAD Co., MADISON, 28th Oct., 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST NOV., ON INDIANAPOLIS and Madison Railroad Company's Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on presentation at the office of J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 25 Pine-st., on the 1st prox. F. H. SMITH, President.

KINGS COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—101 Bonds of $1,000 each, payable May 1, 1873, with 7 per cent. interest coupons payable May and Nov. 1; also, 10 bonds, of $1,000 each, payable May 1, 1874, with 7 per cent. interest coupons payable annually on 1st May. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Real Estate and Stock Auctioneer, No. 26 Wall-st.

$5,000 MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—$5,000 mortgage on improved property, worth three times the amount, situated in Sag Harbor, L. I., and bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum. For particulars, apply to JOHN H. PRAY, No. 29 Park-place, New-York.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Bought and sold at Board of Brokers. By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st., and No. 161 Pearl-st.

NEW ALBANY CITY BONDS.—WANTED, New Albany City Bonds, or the past due coupons from the same. J. A. COWING, No. 11 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26.

PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,

LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.

One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly.

Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon:

ILLINOIS .... 2,500 tons | AMERICA .... 2,500 tons
EMPIRE CITY .... 1,800 tons | BONAPARTE .... 3,000 tons

For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first-class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.

For further information apply at the office of M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY .... Nov. 10. | TUESDAY .... Dec. 9.

Passage money to Nassau .... $50.
Passage money to Havana .... 70.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail Steamship MARION, JAMES D. PHILLIPS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH .... Saturday .... Nov. 8.
GLASGOW .... Saturday .... Nov. 15.
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... Saturday .... Nov. 22.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	110	Steerage to Paris	45
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. McMASTER, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Nov. 8. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $90. Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First-Cabin, $160 & $[illegible]; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, NOV. 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates: For the first cabin, $125; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45. For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized *citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.*

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Quartermaster's Office, No. 6 State-st., until 12 M. on FRIDAY, the 7th inst., for the following Quartermaster's stores, viz.:

600 kegs horse-shoes, No. 1.
2,000 kegs horse-shoes, No. 2.
1,000 kegs horse-shoes, No. 3.
600 kegs horse-shoes, No. 4.
500 kegs mule-shoes, No. 1.
600 kegs mule-shoes, No. 2.
1,000 kegs mule-shoes, No. 3.
400 kegs mule-shoes, No. 4.
400 kegs mule-shoes, No. 5.
5,000 pounds Griffin nails, assorted.
400 pounds horse-shoe nails, No. 6.
600 pounds horse-shoe nails, No. 7.
600 pounds horse-shoe nails, No. 8.
400 pounds horse-shoe nails, No. 9.

The horse and mule shoes to be one-half front and one-half hind shoes, and put up in kegs of 100 pounds each.

The nails to be put up in boxes of 25 pounds each.

One-fourth of the shoes and nails to be delivered immediately, one-fourth in ten days, one-fourth in twenty days, and one-fourth in thirty days from the date of first delivery. STEWART VAN VLEIT, Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., Nov. 3, 1862.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, 1862, for the purchase of a lot of ground by the Corporation for the use of Engine Company No. 23, to be within the following boundaries, to wit: 1st and 2d avs., 10th and 14th sts.

ALSO,

For the lease of a house and lot for the term of ten or fifteen years, for the use of Engine Company No. 14, between Fulton, Barclay, Greenwich and Church sts.

Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 1, 1862.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until *Monday Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, M.*, for the delivery in this city, at any point that may be required, of

Five hundred army transportation wagons.

Two hundred four-wheeled ambulances, "Wheeling pattern."

Five hundred sets six-mule wagon harness.

Two hundred sets two horse ambulance harness.

The whole to be completed, and ready for delivery on or before the 15th of December next. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.

(Signed.) A. BOYD, Captain, and Assist. Quartermaster, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Oct. 29, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for paving Fiftieth-street," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, Nov. 8, 1862.

For the construction of a trap-block pavement in Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEVENS, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Oct. 25, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for paving Worth-street," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Nov. 6, 1862, for the construction of a trap-block pavement in Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, THOS. B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY of the City of New-York for filling in, regulating, and grading their lots of ground around the Orphan Asylum, now erecting on the property corner 77th-st. and 3d av. Plans and specifications can be seen and all the necessary information obtained at the office of HENRY FERNBACH, Architect, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom proposals must be delivered on or before SATURDAY, the 8th inst. None but responsible parties need apply.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 3 3d-av., corner 7th-st.

Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. S. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... William Wheatley

THE LAST WEEK OF THE Engagement of EDWIN FORREST.

His third appearance in his great character of JACK CADE.

Mr. J. McCullough as .... Clifford

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, JACK CADE; OR THE BONDMAN OF KENT.

EDWIN FORREST as .... JACK CADE
Lord Clifford .... Mr. J. McCullough
Friar Lacy .... Mr. T. E. Stowell
Wat Worthy .... Mr. J. G. Burnett
Marianne .... Madame Ponisi
Musical Director .... Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth

The two last nights of EDWIN FORREST, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 6 and 7.

The last appearance of MATILDA HERON, SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.

THE GREAT RAVEL TROUPE Will commence their farewell engagement upon Monday next, Nov. 10.

With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.

Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Secured Parquet Stalls, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents.

The performance will commence at 7½ o'clock. The doors will open at 7¼ o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.

Mr. JACKSON begs to announce that on THIS EVENING, (Wednesday,) Nov. 5, EDWIN BOOTH will appear, for the third time, as CLAUDE MELNOTTE, in Sir Bulwer Lytton's play of THE LADY OF LYONS, a character in which he has been received on the two last nights with expressions of UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM by houses crowded from parquet to dome.

Third appearance of the charming artiste, MRS. JULIA BENNETT BARROW, as PAULINE.

GRAND CONCERT

AT THE CHURCH IN TWENTY-THIRD-ST., (between 5th and 6th avs.,) Nov. 6, 1862.

CHARLES F. OLNEY .... Conductor

Assisted by Professors WM. BERGE and WM. A. KING, and Mr. JOHN S. JAMESON.

Mrs. R. S. JAMESON, Miss MARY E. HAWLEY, Prof. MARCUS COLBURN, Mr. F. DUCLOS, Mr. G. J. A. WERNCKE, Mr. A. L. TOULMAN, and others, Have kindly volunteered their services for the occasion.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.

May be procured at the music stores of Messrs. Beer & Schirmer, Wm. Hall & Sons, Firth & Pond, Mr. Horace Waters, and at the door on the night of the Concert.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

Twenty-first Season, 1862, 1863.

FIRST CONCERT AT IRVING HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 8, 1862.

Orchestral pieces—Beethoven's Symphonie No. 4; Overtures—"Manfred," by Schumann, and "Ein Traum in der Christnacht," by Hiller; Concerto for the Violin, Op. 64, by Mendelssohn, and Fantasia for the Piano, Op. 15, by F. Schubert. Solo performers—Wm. Mason, piano, and E. Mollenhauer, violin. Conductor, Theodore Eisfeld. Extra member tickets for sale, and subscriptions received at the usual places. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the concert, $1 50 each. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 11, 9¼ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 13, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 14, 7¾ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 14, 11¼ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 15, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 15, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 16, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 17, 9¾ A. M.	Friday, Oct. 17, 1¼ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 18, 2¼ P. M.	Monday, Oct. 20, 6 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 20, 2¾ P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 21, 6¼ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 21, 2¾ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 22, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 22, 2¼ P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 23, 7¼ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 24, 3¾ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 25, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 25, 3.40 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 27, 7¼ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 28, 11¼ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 29, 8¼ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 29, 12¼ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 30, 9¼ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 30, 1¼ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 31, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 31, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 1, 2¼ P. M.	

On and after MONDAY, the 29th September, the LAURA will connect to Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.

H. Johnson's Stages from Eatontown and Shrewsbury connect with this Boat. Fare 35 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and waybill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad at contract prices. GEORGE W. COBLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 22,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. From Sag Harbor, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, 180 Fulton-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M., stopping at 30th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depot.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.

At 6 P. M., for Hempstead.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 6¾ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS, BROOKLYN.—Trains leave at 1:45 A. M. for Greenport; 8:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M. for Syosset and north Islip; on FRIDAY and SATURDAY to Greenport; 8:45, A. M., 3:45 and 4:45 P. M. for Hempstead; 7, 8:45, 10, 10:15 A. M., 12:45, 3:45, 4:45 and 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and	7:25, 9:25 A. M., and 3:40
5:15 and 5 P. M.	and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 8 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; these connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-street: 6 A. M., Mail; 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 8 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 4 P. M., Way; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

VAN WYCK & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND SPIRIT REFINERS,

Nos. 34 and 36 Desbrosses-st., NEW-YORK.

CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES,

From Paul de Coninck, Monod & Guiraud, Bordeaux, France. Warranted strictly pure.

For sale by J. MARC MARTIN, Importer, No. 208 Pearl-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ledger-st., and at the stationers generally. [illegible]

ELECTION PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.

G. A. WHITEHORNE,

No. 49 Ann-st., four doors from Nassau.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Director .... J. GRAU.

GUERRABELLA.

Mr. GRAU has the honor to announce that he will give a season of TEN NIGHTS OF ITALIAN OPERA. The opening night will be MONDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 10. MADAME GINEVRA GUERRABELLA will appear on the opening night in LA TRAVIATA.

The box-office is open to receive orders for the ten nights. Thursday seats will be secured for TRAVIATA.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

DIRECTOR .... CARL ANSCHUTZ.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock, Will be presented, in compliance with the wishes of numerous patrons of the Opera, (for this night only,) MOZART'S OPERA of THE SERAGLIO, With its unsurpassed cast, including MME. JOHANNSEN, MME. ROTTER, MESSRS. QUINT, LOTTI, GRAFF.

FRIDAY, Nov. 7, first time, THE MAGIC FLUTE.

Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS, Lessees and Proprietors.

MONDAY, NOV. 3.

Second week of the new extravaganza, written by Sylvester Bleeker, entitled THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.

GEORGE CHRISTY .... as .... Julius Quackenbush

Which will be performed EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by THE BEDOUIN ARABS OF COLOR.

Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE, for ladies and children, commencing at 2.

HOPE CHAPEL—EIGHTH WEEK OF TIBBALL'S CALIFORNIA—Evenings at 7½. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3½. Admission 25 cents. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms. In compliance with a general wish, allow SEASON TICKETS will be issued, at 50 cents each.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF LOTS AT Bushwick, at the termination of the Grand-st. Railroad. This property is rapidly improving, and is a first-rate investment. Will be sold low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY.—A valuable farm containing about 200 acres, situated on the road leading from Woodbridge to Perth Amboy. On the farm are three dwelling houses, barns and other outbuildings, fruit of various kinds, including a fine young peach orchard. Part of the land is covered with white oak timber suitable for shipbuilding, also different kinds of fire material, such as clay, sand, kaolin, &c. The property is offered for sale to close an estate, and if not sold before the 15th day of November will on that day be offered at public sale on the premises. For particulars apply to JOHN E. INSLEE, New-Brunswick, N. J., WILLIAM INSLEE, Woodbridge, N. J., or to INSLEE & CO., No. 61 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTGAGE, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 391 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites for rent and for sale low, by HENRY H. BLACKWELL, No. 60 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 60 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c.; lot 75x100, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. B. HILL, on the premises, or S. COCKROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

HOTEL AND GROUNDS TO LET AT GORHAM.

To be let from the 1st of May next, yearly, or for a term of years, as may be agreed upon, the hotel known as the "Alpine House," with about 40 acres of land adjoining the Grand Trunk Railway Station at Gorham.

The hotel is at present occupied by Mr. JNO. HITCHCOCK, who will show the premises, and further particulars may be ascertained on application to the undersigned. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

MONTREAL, Oct. 30, 1862.

THE BEST LOCATED STORE IN NEW-YORK TO RENT.—The lower floor and basement of the marble building, 50x100, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard-st., now occupied by the subscribers, who intend removing to the lofts of the same building. It is more prominent from Broadway than any store of the same size on Broadway itself; it is in full view of the whole length of Howard-st., on Centre-st., where the 6th and 8th av. cars pass, and on Canal-st., where the 6th and 8th av. cars pass; has unobstructed light, front and rear; and has, for a wholesale business, more than the advantages of a Broadway store, without its disadvantages. For many kinds of business it is the best stand in New-York. Apply on the premises, to MASON BROS., Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st.

TO BUTCHERS AND GROCERS.—ONE OF the best stands in the City to let; the whole or store part only of the building corner Livingston-st. and Elm-place, Brooklyn. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, or No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 5, New-York.

TO LET.—A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, FIFteen rooms, in fine order, with thirty lots ground, shade and fruit trees, on Nostrand-av., between Baltic and Butler sts., Brooklyn; range in kitchen and laundry; will be let for $300 till first May; after that date, $450 per annum. Apply at No. 58 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET, AT PATERSON, N. J.—A new brick mill, 50x40 feet, two stories and attic, well-lighted rooms, and ample steam power. For particulars, address T. C. SIMONTON, Paterson, N. J.

TO LET—UNTIL FIRST OF MAY, PART OF A three-story house in Macdougal-st., furnished or unfurnished; all but the second story. Address J. W. C., Box 3,202 Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE 4-story brown-stone front basement house No. 123 Lexington-av. Possession immediately. Apply to G. W. CANDEE, No. 190 Fulton-st.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 98 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row; 30x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A WELL-BUILT modern style house, (not English basement,) in good order, for which one half cash will be paid and balance on mortgage, located between 6th and 3d avs. and north of 10th-st., at a price from $6,000 to $10,000. Particulars and full description may be addressed to R. W., Box No. 3,797 Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED—BETWEEN 4TH AND 5TH avs., and 5th and 23d sts., suitable for a few genteel boarders, by a lady who has furniture for a four-story house. References given. Address A. R., Box No. 1,397 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE IN YONKERS—A dwelling-house, in a good location, with one or two acres of land attached. Direct to C. L., Box No. 109 *Times* Office, naming price, &c.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—LOCAtion between 14th and 40th sts., 4th and 7th avs. References given. Address C. T. G., No. 31 Front-st.

WANTED TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, a plot of ground about 200 by 100 feet, between 14th and 30th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Parties having any such land to lease may address LAND, Box No. 149 N. Y. Post-office—same will meet with prompt attention.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUtioned against negotiating the following U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers:

ISSUED TO D. & C. KELLY.

No. 24,390, dated Sept. 25, 1862	$1,000
No. 24,391, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 24,392, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 24,394, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 7,084, dated Sept. 25, 1862	5,000

ISSUED TO R. F. LOPER.

No. 26,080, dated Oct. 2, 1862	$1,000

All payable to bearer. BLAKE, BROS. & CO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1862. No. 29 Wall-st.

BLACK LEATHER BAG LOST.—$5 REWARD.—Lost, from a carriage, somewhere between 5th and 30th sts., in Broadway or 5th-av., a BLACK LEATHER BAG, marked J. B., New-York. The above reward will be paid for its delivery, with its contents at No. 30 Gramercy Park.

LOST.—A MEMORANDUM OF WINES AND LIquors, written with pencil, on a sheet of foolscap and sheet of tissue paper folded inside written with ink. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with J. GRIES, No. 4 Beaver-st., 2d floor.

LOST OR STOLEN—NINE COUPONS OF *Sacramento County Bonds, due 1st January, 1863*; six coupons, $35 each, Nos. 193 to 198; one coupon, $35, No. 199; two coupons, $17 each, Nos. [illegible]. Payment having been stopped, the public are cautioned against purchasing. Apply to E. S. DOLLES, No. 48 Exchange-place.

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS, NOV. 1.—With splendid improvements. Splendid colored plates, splendid plate Winter Cloaks, splendid plate Children's Winter Dresses, splendid engravings Winter Millinery, splendid engravings Winter Novelties in Dresses, splendid Braidwork and Embroidery, and three full-sized Patterns. Winter Number READY. Sold everywhere. Yearly subscribers have the privilege of selecting 50 cents' worth of Plain Patterns as an extra premium. Published at No. 473 Broadway. Yearly $1. Single copies sent by mail on receipt of 15 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

COMMODORE NUTT, COMMODORE NUTT, COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT, $30,000 NUTT, $30,000 NUTT, $30,000 NUTT, who has just returned from a brilliantly successful trip to Washington, where he has had the honor of appearing before PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND HIS CABINET, as well as the EMBASSADORS FROM FOREIGN COURTS, from whom he has received many valuable presents, will be on exhibition at the Museum FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY, FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY, FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY, previous to his departure for Europe. He will be seen AT ALL HOURS, DAY AND EVENING, and at intervals, and on the stage, during each dramatic entertainment, will GIVE A VARIETY OF PERFORMANCES, including songs, dances, military drill, relate his history, &c., &c.

MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY. LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURES OF OUR MOST DISTINGUISHED NATIONAL SOLDIERS, GEN. HALLECK, GEN. McCLELLAN, GEN. BANKS, GEN. BURNSIDE, GEN. POPE, GEN. CORCORAN, and the glorious old hero and patriot COMMODORE FOOTE.

Also the infamous Rebels, JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD. All in full costume. Also life likenesses of QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES. THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH, SACRED BULL AND COW OF THE HINDOOS, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, and a million other wonders.

As the current attractions of the season, BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA, BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA, BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA, PAUVRETTE! PAUVRETTE! PAUVRETTE! PAUVRETTE! OR, UNDER THE SNOW, UNDER THE SNOW, UNDER THE SNOW. Which has been received with enthusiastic OUTBURSTS OF APPLAUSE by crowded audiences, will be continued, positively, BUT ONE WEEK MORE, BUT ONE WEEK MORE.

It will be produced EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

The scenery, music, and other appointments of the piece are of the highest order of art, while THE ACTING IS UNSURPASSED.

Mr. WM. H. HARRISON, Impromptu Comic Singer, appears at each performance.

Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

Will be given, by the 13th Regiment, National Guard, AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1862.

The music by Grafulla's celebrated Military and Orchestral Band.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8.

TICKETS 50 cents.

To be had of the members of the Regiment; at [illegible] Drug Store, corner Court and Joralemon sts.; [illegible] Music Store, No. [illegible] Fulton-st.; Chadwick's Drug Store, corner of Court and President streets; Dickinson's Drug Store, corner of Atlantic and Henry sts., and at the door on evening of Concert.

LECTURES.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting of the Society will be held at the Rooms of the Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., on THURSDAY, Nov. 6, at 8 P. M., on which occasion Mr. C. F. HALL, who has recently arrived from the Arctic regions, will make a report of his discoveries and explorations. Mr. HALL having brought with him an Esquimaux family, at his own expense, and who will return to aid him in further researches, an admission of fifty cents for each person will be charged to cover those expenses, except to those members who may choose to avail themselves of special tickets—for themselves only—at Clinton Hall, before 1 o'clock on that evening. By order of the Council. WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, Rec'g Sec'y.

WHAT A BLIND MAN SAW IN ENGLAND.—Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, will lecture in the Greene-st. M. E. Church, between Bleecker and Spring sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1862, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER ONE of his celebrated lectures at the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts., on THURSDAY EVENING next, Nov. 6, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25c., to be had at the door on the evening of the lecture.

REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D., WILL give the introductory lecture to a course to be given in Shiloh Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 5th-av., New-York.

No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. *Evening Classes for gentlemen.*

Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils. Classes, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Evening class for gentlemen, commences Monday, Oct. 13, at 8 o'clock P. M. Circulars of terms may be had at the academy.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London. "For powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellence of workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano-Fortes. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano-forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STOLEN PIANO SCALE.—SOME ONE HAVing entered the piano-rooms of the late Grovesteen & Hale, on Thursday night, and taken therefrom our splendid new piano scale, which has created such enviable excitement, the past season, among all the old manufactories, consequently we feel compelled to bring out an entire new scale, and have decided to close out the entire stock made from the last scale, consisting of nearly 200 new pianos, at great bargains, and we invite dealers, teachers, and the public to examine these fine, rich-toned instruments at No. 478 Broadway, New-York. J. P. HALE & CO.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $250 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 84 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS J. & C. FISCHER—Acknowledged the most durable and best Pianos—wholesale and retail, on very reasonable terms, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 29th-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright pianos, new and second hand, for sale or hire.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of [illegible]-st. and North River, [illegible] [illegible]ville, N. Y.

$2,000.—CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in a manufacturing business located on Broadway, that is safe, exclusive, and the books will be shown that $5,000 was made last year. Can be largely increased. Address SHIELDS, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a large assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire of No. 384 Broadway.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH FROM TEN TO twenty thousand dollars cash, to invest in the manufacture of an article that will pay, with two others who understand thoroughly the practical part. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF one of the best groceries in the City. Reason for selling, the owner has other business. Inquire No. [illegible] [illegible]

THE ELECTIONS YESTERDAY.

[Continued from First Page.]

seemed to be that a vote for SEYMOUR was so far an indorsement of Gen. MCCLELLAN. The particulars, however, of the doings and sayings at the various prominent places of meeting are given at length below.

The Republican Headquarters.

The Republican Headquarters at the Central Committee Rooms, Broadway, near Twenty-third-street, had a decidedly blue aspect during the earlier part of last evening. The faithful began to collect about 6 o'clock. First came scattering returns from the Eighteenth Ward, giving small WADSWORTH majorities, and a close vote on the Congressional ticket, with rumors of the election of BROOKS over COWLES. An elderly gentleman, with a decided Scotch accent, exposed the insufficiency of some of the canvassers in the Fourth District, Eighteenth Ward, where, by detecting an error in the count, he had discovered sixty-eight votes for COWLES which would have been otherwise lost. The janitor of the room thereupon advised all who could to immediately depart and watch the canvassers,—intimating that many of them—Republicans and all—would bear watching. Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER brought the full canvass of the Fifteenth Ward on the State ticket, giving the majority for SEYMOUR. He said: "Boys, you must face the music. If we're beat you must try it again, for a new leag. I would read the returns, but it ain't pleasant. I haven't got any more from the other wards, and I don't know as I want any. I guess SEYMOUR will get about 20,000 majority in the city."

At 7½ o'clock Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER was chosen Chairman, and announced that the Wadsworth ticket was probably defeated by about the same extent in the City as in 1860; and, if rum and treason had the same influence in the State, we were beaten there too. But, he would advise them to stay and face the music, and, if they must go down, go down with flying colors and firing guns until the water bubbled over them. [Applause.] Perhaps the slow progress of the war, the depreciation of paper currency, the stagnation of business, the throwing out of employment of numbers of working men—all charged upon the Republican Administration—might result in defeat. But a party with such principles as those of the Republicans, must succeed, and in the event of defeat, they would rally until the iron heel of subjugation should grind into the rebel front. [Applause.]

Returns from the Twenty-first Ward—another wet blanket—gave WADSWORTH 1,752, and SEYMOUR 2,860—a Seymour majority of 1,102. This Ward gave a majority of 170 more for the fusion ticket in 1860.

Mr. SPENCER read with humorous comments returns from scattered districts in favor of SEYMOUR, saying he hoped they'd cheer whenever they got the slightest chance. [Laughter.] As to the Twentieth and Eighteenth Wards, river districts, the majorities of which were overwhelming for SEYMOUR, he said that as it was always darkest before the day, there must be some chance for daylight for the Wadsworth ticket soon. [Laughter.] They were more honorable in defeat than the Seymour men in victory. [Applause.] On reading the overwhelming Seymour majority in the Eighteenth Ward, he remarked that in 1860 this Ward gave a majority of two thousand one hundred and twelve. In announcing the probable election of JAMES BROOKS, Mr. SPENCER said our Irish fellow-citizens being smitten on one cheek by BROOKS, had turned the other also. [Laughter.] He felt satisfied, however, that we would not have a tool to represent the District.

A VOICE—But we will have a rascal. [Laughter.]

Mr. SPENCER said he was not responsible for the following: "BEN. WOOD's majority, 4, 11, 44. [Great laughter.]

A telegraphic dispatch gave SEYMOUR six thousand majority in five Wards, and said that BEN. WOOD is elected. Mr. SPENCER called for three hearty groans, which were given with a will.

A VOICE—"How about FERNANDO?"

Mr. SPENCER—Capt. DUFFY lost the best chance he had, when that beam at BABCOCK's Assembly Rooms failed to knock FERNANDO on the head. [Laughter.] If we are beaten we will not surrender as long as we have a square inch of ground to stand upon, and then we won't. [Great laughter and applause.] Whatever happens, ABRAHAM LINCOLN will be in power over two years more. [Applause.]

On reading the Wadsworth majorities in the Fifteenth Ward, Mr. SPENCER said he had confidence that the country districts might save us yet. He understood that the Democratic copperheads, at their headquarters in the room below, were swelling their crests, darting their tongues and poisoning the air with a perfect lubrication, but we might smash 'em yet. [Applause and laughter.]

E. E. SEABURY read the audience of the words of Gen. WADSWORTH, at Cooper Institute, to wait until they heard from the mountains of St. Lawrence County, and from the young lion of the West. [Applause.]

Mr. SPENCER read a dispatch dated 8:30 P. M., giving SEYMOUR 14,000 majority in twelve Wards. He thought it made some little difference what Wards they were. He was waiting anxiously the first gun from the country, where men read and write—[great applause]—where there are more churches and schoolhouses than grog-shops and policy-offices. [Applause.]

A VOICE—How about lottery-offices? [Applause and laughter.]

The Twentieth Ward was announced as giving 4,007 Seymour majority. [Phew-ew-ew.] This Ward gave 1,500 majority for fusion in 1860. This was accounted for by a citizen of the Ward by the statement that every third house in the Ward is a rum-hole. [Laughter.] If they were to have their Bull Run now, they could thank God that they had Washington to fall back on. [Applause.] They could not see the Administration successfully assailed by the triumphant party. [Applause.]

The audience becoming impatient, Mr. SPENCER said they were welcome to keep up their courage, or quiet their nerves in any way—the news would come fast enough. [Laughter.]

A VOICE—A song, a song.

Mr. SPENCER—Well, if we must have a funeral, let's have an Irish wake. [Great laughter.] Is JOE HOXIE in the room? [Renewed laughter.]

After various good-natured occupations, the audience insisted upon a song, and especially upon Mr. MCDONALD, Mr. SPENCER assuring them that they would have a rare musical treat if they would force that man up to the stand. [Laughter.]

Mr. MCDONALD, being compelled to do service at length, took the stand and said that he had the music knocked out of him by the fact that his District, the Fourth of the Twentieth Ward, a strong Irish District, gave within three votes as many for JIM BROOKS as for SEYMOUR. If, however, he could give them any consolation by singing, he would gladly do so. He would say, however, that, as a Republican, he was with the chairman determined to never surrender [applause.] He concluded by singing in remarkably mellifluous tones the song "It is sweet, for our country, to die."

The next announcements were "Boston gives 1,000 majority against ANDREW [oh! oh! oh!] and forty-five towns gives ANDREW 6,000 majority." [Great applause.]

"FERNANDO WOOD elected by 4,000 majority"—[oh! oh! oh! and groans.]

Thirteen Wards give SEYMOUR 15,000 majority—[oh! oh! oh! and groans.]

Mr. SPENCER—I hope no Republican will go home whipped until he is whipped, and that if we are whipped every man will be ready to get up in the morning and fight the battle of liberty over again [applause]. The returns seem to indicate that one sentinel will be left upon the watch tower of liberty—CHARLES SUMNER is elected, [applause.]

At the suggestion of Mr. SPENCER, the audience joined in singing "Old John Brown's Song," with a rousing chorus.

Mr. SPENCER said, that if a live copperhead should come writhing and crawling and dragging his slimy folds and repulsive length up those stairs from below, [the Democratic Headquarters]—[great laughter and applause]—he would make up his mind that they were not quite dead yet. [Applause.] He was reminded of the lines:

> "Freedom's battle, once begun,
> Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
> Though often lost is ever won."

—[Applause.]

Mr. SPENCER drew an eloquent contrast between the good-natured and manly disposition manifested by the Union men in these trying hours and the Southern secession style of accepting defeat in an election. In conclusion, he said, that although beaten back, they never could be conquered—[applause]—that they stood cheerful, defiant, peaceful and confident; that in the end the right would conquer, and that they would go home as proud and confident as when they went to the election in the morning. [Applause.]

Mr. H. H. SEABURY was called for, and made an encouraging address, counseling courage and hope to the end.

Mr. SPENCER next read scattered returns from Poughkeepsie and Elmira, giving small majorities for WADSWORTH. Elmira, said he, is in the county of Chemung.

A VOICE—Where's that? [Laughter, and a voice, "I put him out."]

Mr. SPENCER read additional returns from the Express [groans, &c.], and, amid much laughter, a statement that about 200 persons are assembled at the headquarters of the Republicans.

Mr. SPENCER read, amid the wildest demonstrations of applause, the order to Superintendent KENNEDY to convey those arrested for illegal voting to the nearest military station, there to await the orders of the War Department. He said that if the Democratic Safety Committee dare to inaugurate rebellion at the North, instead of secession, it would be "Lay on, lay on, [illegible], and damned be he who first cries hold enough." [Great applause.]

Twenty-seven towns in Southern New-York give WADSWORTH 4,000 majority. [Thunders of applause.] Mr. SPENCER thought this was cheering, but he hoped no man would risk a penny on it until victory was assured. HOTCHKISS, Republican, is elected in the Twenty-eighth District. [Applause.] KALBFLEISCH and ODELL are elected in Brooklyn. [Oh! oh! oh!]

The audience next took another turn at the John Brown Chorus, with tremendous effect. A youthful voice supplied a number of extra verses, which were productive of general good nature and cheers for the singer.

While waiting for further returns the audience amused itself by calling upon "CHARLEY," (SPENCER) to "Sum up the evidence," ("I will, when the witnesses give it in," said CHARLEY,) to "Give us more returns," to "Hurry up," and to do various other things. He at length announced that full returns from twenty-one Wards gave SEYMOUR 30,243. ["Oh! oh."]

A VOICE—"That's not so bad."

Mr. SPENCER—If the Twenty-second Ward does no worse than she did last year we shall only be beaten 30,000 in the City. That's not so bad after all. They beat us 30,000 in 1860.

These proceedings were continued until a late hour, Mr. SPENCER enlivening the unwelcome items of intelligence with ready hits, and making the most of such crumbs of comfort as were occasionally forthcoming.

Tammany Hall Ablaze.

PURDY, THE WAR-HORSE, PRESIDES—SPEECHES BY THE "HORSE," HON. DANIEL E. DELAVAN, PETER MCGWYNY, ALDERMAN BRADY, CAPT. RYNDERS, A GERMAN FELLOW-CITIZEN, AND JOHN VAN BUREN.

Tammany Hall made an immense resurrection last night, on the supposed success of HORATIO SEYMOUR in the State, and his certainly large majority in the City and county of New-York. At 6 o'clock the "unterrified" began to assemble in front of the Wigwam and at seven the doors of the upper hall, were thrown open to the surging multitude who, with cheers, cat-calls, howls of every varied pitch and tone, and huzzas for "SEYMOUR and the Democratic ticket," poured irresistibly in, until every corner was densely jammed and packed with an eager mass of humanity.

The venerable "War-Horse," ELIJAH F. PURDY, was vociferously called upon to preside, and Alderman FARLEY made Secretary for the occasion. The crowd was jubilant and demonstrative, and the "Horse," as he was familiarly designated by his admirers, was long in obtaining a hearing. He commenced by reading a series of returns from the middle Wards, all favorable to SEYMOUR and the Democratic Congressional Candidates. These were greeted with thunders of applause, amid which cries for "Fernandy!" and "Fernandero," the Irish, probably, for Fernando, rung from the body of the house. The reporters, with great peril to themselves, maintained their position, regardless of consequences, and were rewarded with oratory from the most original fountains. Mr. PURDY was in an agony to know what had become of GREELEY's 300,000 men. "They're sick!" "They couldn't come." "They ain't born yit," &c., &c., responded to his inquiries. The War-Horse, nothing daunted, proceeded to read growing returns from "the glorious Sixth," "the unconquerable Seventh," and the immortal Eleventh &c., &c., and was rewarded with howls of "Go it, old boy!" (significant,) and "You are a horse, sure enough!" The news, he said, was good for all good men, and if it couldn't be called all "dimmycratic," was not "niggercratic," anyhow. ("How about BEN?") Thus accosted, the "old boy" declared that FERNANDO was overwhelmingly elected, and so was "brother BEN."—DUFFY was nowhere. (Groans for DUFFY, and cheers WOOD and CORCORAN.) Shouts of "DELAVAN! DELAVAN!" summoned that gentleman to the platform.

With inconceivable exertion, the portly form of the worthy City Inspector was hoisted to the platform, where he went on to congratulate the Democracy upon the grand achievements of the day. He expressed the belief that when all the returns should come in, the "traitors" present would feel very good. In the course of his remarks, a tribute of cheers was dispensed to the names of DOUGLAS, and the "nigger" suffered some in the way of groaning. The birth of a negro baby in the Park was feelingly alluded to as the accession of the only recruit yet received by the "GREELEY Brigade."

The old War-Horse read some further returns, until a very "cantankerous jubilation" [illegible]. The celebrated "KERRIGAN"—the minstrel of Democracy—was here hoisted to the stand, whence he emitted a very doleful ditty about "a Kansas baby" that "died before 'twas weaned." This fact in Natural history excited vivid applause. Other flaming returns interspersed this performance, until yells for "WOOD!" "WOOD!" snuffed the aforesaid Minnesinger out, and the City Hall bell began to ring incontinently.

"RYNDERS!" "RYNDERS!" was now the cry—

> "And then arose so wild a yell
> Within that dark and narrow dell,
> As all the fiends from Heaven that fell
> Had pealed the bannercry of h—ll."

The indomitable Captain made his appearance on the instant, and proceeded in a characteristic strain to inform and delight his auditory with occasional sprinklings of Seymour returns of gigantic proportions, until recommendations to take off his handkerchief and turn down his shirt collar cured the Captain, and he left the Asylum.

After another song by Mr. KERRIGAN, Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN was announced as present in the Hall, and was with great exertion placed upon the stand. Here the reporters' table disappeared, and chaos came again. Prince JOHN glorified exceedingly in the result, and said that the Western States had dipped out Niagara and were pouring it into the ballot-boxes.

Most deafening enthusiasm, with continued returns for SEYMOUR followed every sentence of this discourse, and, as it closed, the concourse dispersed into the streets, where it made night hideous in the vicinity of all the newspaper offices until dawn ended the chapter.

At Mozart Hall.

THE MOZARTERS JUBILANT—SPEECH OF FERNANDO WOOD—HE LAYS DOWN THE SEYMOURITE PROGRAMME OF THE HOUR.

Mozart Hall was in high glee last evening. The triumph of the combined forces of Tammany and Mozart was claimed as the triumph of Mozart exclusively, and the boys mingled their shouts of rejoicing with expressions of contempt for their ancient but imbecile ally. Have we not elected the entire Wood family to Congress, said they, and will they not be able hereafter to dictate terms not only to President LINCOLN, but to all the Sachems of the Wigwam? If there was a warrior from old Tammany present, he did not dare to dispute the proposition, and his scalp would not be safe if he had. At an early hour the hall was crowded with Wood men, anxious to hear the returns from the various Wards, and particularly from the Congressional Districts of "Fernandy" and "Ben." The chairman read off the returns as they came in, and it must be admitted that they were generally of a character to inspire the enthusiasm of the "hard-fisted Democracy." They were accordingly greeted with appropriate applause, and thus the evening whiled away until about 9 o'clock, when Judge DEAN entered the room, and was immediately called upon for a speech. He very reluctantly mounted the stand, and, after quiet was restored, said he was very hoarse, for he had just been speaking at the Young Men's Democratic Headquarters, where the victory was organized that had now been won. He was confident that SEYMOUR had carried the State, but whether he had or not, they had formed the nucleus of a party that would sweep the country in 1864 and restore the Union. [Cheers.] Abolitionism at the North and Secessionism at the South would be buried in one grave in 1864. [Applause.] In addition to that they had abolished Fort Lafayette. They would hear no more, in a loyal city like New-York, of men being taken away and incarcerated without a hearing. [Renewed applause.] He concluded by saying that he hoped that CASSIUS M. CLAY, instead of coming up here to abuse Mr. O'GORMAN, and that FREMONT, instead of vagabondising around the country, would now be put in command of GREELEY's black battalion and go forth to take Richmond. [Great applause.] All who were in favor of that move would say "aye." There was a unanimous "aye," and Judge DEAN left the platform.

At the close of Judge DEAN's remarks there were calls for a great variety of persons, and at last one Mr. MCGWYNY mounted the stand and made himself the laughing-stock of the audience for nearly an hour, when, suddenly a great commotion was visible, and loud cheers were heard at the farther end of the hall, and amidst the wildest enthusiasm of the audience the Great FERNANDO was ushered up to the desk and upon the platform. After the cheering had subsided he spoke substantially as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I suppose I will announce what most of you already know when I say that New-York has given HORATIO SEYMOUR a majority between 25,000 and 30,000. [Applause. A VOICE—"How's BEN.?"] In the Fourth Congressional District my brother BENJAMIN has a majority of about 4,000. [Three cheers for BEN. WOOD. A VOICE—"How's yourself—how's DUFFY?"] In the Fifth Congressional District the returns, as I have them from the General Superintendent's office, give me 4,800 majority. [Great cheering—"FERNANDY forever."] I will also state that we have elected every Congressman in the City. [Cheers.] I will also say further that we have carried every Congressional District this side of Albany, including that city. [Applause.] And I hope and believe we have elected that glorious man, HORATIO SEYMOUR. [Three cheers for SEYMOUR.] And now, my friends, this great result is not merely the result of an election; there is more in this than in the ordinary results of an election. It is a great and powerful and constitutional change in public sentiment—a change which means that the people repudiate and condemn the corruptions and fanaticism of the present Administration. This is what I have contended for in every speech that I have made during the canvass. Since the election of 1802, when THOS. JEFFERSON was elected President of these United States, there have been no such important consequences as will result from this election. It settles the great question whether this country is to be left in the hands of Republican rulers, [A VOICE—"Damn them,"] or whether, through the action of the Democratic Party, the Union and happiness of our beloved land is to be restored. It means that this Union is to be restored only by a conservative, constitutional course. It means to condemn this Administration for swerving from the Constitution. It means that the party in power is fanatical, imbecile and corrupt. It means that if we are to prosecute this war, we are to carry the olive branch in one hand, while we carry the sword in the other. Therefore it is that I say that no election since 1802 has been so important in its results as this.

The speaker here dwelt at some length upon the calamities of the present war, the loss of life, expenditure of treasure, &c.

In conclusion, he said he was not disposed to boast over his fallen foes. Two years ago the people elected Mr. LINCOLN President in a constitutional manner. The rebellion immediately followed. We had given the President all the men and money he asked for to suppress it. We had now fought this battle for eighteen months, and had seen our best blood perish by the criminal errors of those in power. We had decided to-day that they had abused that power. As he had said in a former speech, we want a change of measures or a change of men. We will have such a change of policy or we will follow up this revolution, commenced to-day, by another that will hurl them from the places they have usurped. He thought he could discern a hope, he could see a peace, could see a return of these Southern States now arrayed against us, could see that the South would lay down their arms, at least long enough for a Convention to be held, which should arrange the difficulty in a satisfactory manner, guaranteeing to every section of the Union their Constitutional and just rights. If this is not done, there would be no peace, but, on the contrary, there would be a still further splitting up of the States—New-England going by herself, New-York by herself, and the Western States by themselves, &c. Therefore he would say that it was none too soon that the Democratic Party should be restored to power. The Union will be restored, prosperity will come back to us, and we will once more be able to say that we are citizens of the United States of America. [Prolonged applause.] At the close of his speech, Mr. WOOD immediately left the Hall, and the meeting directly thereafter adjourned.

The Newspaper Offices.

GREAT CROWDS—CHEERS—GROANS—SECESSIONISM.

Printing House-square was the great centre of attraction during the evening. The streaming crowds of merchants, clerks, mechanics, laborers, and sewing women, had stopped a moment, on their up-town journey, to look with incredulous eyes at the staring capitals upon the World Bulletin, which announced—of course incorrectly—a great Democratic majority in Massachusetts, before even the canvassers there had time to collect, much less to count the votes—but the mass of the streaming populace waited to eat a hasty evening meal before returning to expend their enthusiasm over victory or exhaust their patience over defeat, when the full and correct returns should be displayed upon the newspaper bulletins. At 7 o'clock the space in front of the TIMES Office was beginning to be rapidly filled with the eager faces of the expectant citizens, and half an hour later, an impatient, eager, but really orderly crowd was assembled. The City returns came in somewhat more slowly than usual, but at 7½ o'clock the figures began to be pasted upon the bulletin boards which had been conspicuously placed. Democratic majorities from the City came in first, and drew from the Submissionist portion of the throng repeated cheers. The Wadsworth men maintained a cheerful silence, declaring that they expected nothing from the City, but much from the country. The industrious clerks in the TIMES newspaper office continued every few minutes to paste up—the crowd meanwhile stretching their necks and straining eyes to catch sight of the figures—the Seymour majorities of the City Wards, and groans and cheers followed the appearance of the returns. As every Ward began to appear strongly on the wrong side, the Wadsworth men, some of them, grew disheartened, but others clung to their predictions of a fully counter-balancing country vote. Bets began to be offered. JOHN MORRISSEY, hedging, so it was said, pressed heavy sums upon SEYMOUR, and found some takers, but the majority preferred to wait for fuller returns before committing themselves and their money. The interest in the result of the contest between WALBRIDGE and WOOD was intense. The returns came in slowly. The report from the Second Ward, as announced upon the Tribune, giving the plucky War Democrat a majority, was received with repeated cheers for the supposed successful candidate. But as fuller reports from other Wards and Districts came in, the loyal men were forced to keep silent. And so the evening passed—cheers and groans, enthusiasm and depression alternating with one another, the Seymourites jubilant, the Wadsworth men incredulous and confident of the general result.

A large crowd also assembled about the Herald and Sun offices. The prevalent tone was apparent. "BEN. WOOD elected," "FERNANDO WOOD elected," prematurely posted on the bulletins, drew forth repeated cheers from the secession-sympathizing throng. Cheers for "FERNANDY" and for "BEN" were responded to with more or less enthusiasm, and whoever ventured to dissent from the general opinion was in imminent danger of harsh treatment. The loyal, Union-loving man soon turned away in disgust from the taunting, jeering, over-confident, semi-secession (or full secession) multitude who blocked up Nassau and Fulton streets. Groans for "Old Abraham," for the "nigger," for emancipation, and for WADSWORTH furnished the staple of amusement and enthusiasm for the crowd.

The World office was surrounded by a similar crowd. BEN. and FERNANDO WOOD, JAMES BROOKS (though some could not forget the old Know-Nothingism,) SEYMOUR, and CHANLER received frequent cheers. The war and the President had never a word of applause. Though few dared to propose an ovation to JEFF. DAVIS, there were not wanting many to rejoice over the triumph of Dixie. The political bearing of the thinking throng hereabouts was very evident—uniformly secesh.

The newspaper square continued thronged until a late hour of the night, cheers and groans, hissing and clapping of hands, hurrahs and indignant cries alternating. The figures looked bad for the Wadsworth men, but they went home expecting better things from the loyal Union-loving counties beyond King's Bridge.

A few fights diversified the entertainment, but the worst of them terminated as soon as there began to be any probability of serious consequences. Taking it all in all, the impatient citizens behaved themselves with becoming propriety, the supposed victors contenting themselves with defiant cries, and the supposed vanquished disregarding the taunts and opprobrious epithets.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

Serious Disturbance in the Twenty-first Precinct—The Police Assailed with Knives and Brickbats—Several Officers Severely Injured.

Just previous to the closing of the polls, a serious disturbance occurred in the vicinity of the polls in Third-avenue, near Thirty-fifth-street, during which six Policemen, of the Twenty-first Precinct, were assailed with stones, clubs, knives, &c., and some of them were severely injured in the melée. The facts, so far as they could be gathered, are as follows: A party of Irishmen, numbering about one hundred, led on by an energetic son of the Emerald Isle named JAMES O'BRIEN, undertook to control the polls, and to dictate to the voters who wished to deposit their ballots at the polls in that neighborhood. When the Police interfered, the latter found themselves opposed by a large body of men, who in a short time gathered together about a cart-load of stones, carried them to the top of a four-story building in Third-avenue, not far distant from the place where the polls were held, and then commenced to throw the missiles, not only upon the officers, but upon all citizens who were passing along the street. Capt. GREER, with a force of six or eight men, undertook to arrest the guilty parties, when the combatants showed fight, and soon a general war was in progress. When the Police attempted to take possession of the cart-load of stones upon the roof, the Irishmen attacked them with stones, knives and clubs. During the combat, the Captain and five or six of his men were cut and bruised, some of them quite severely though it is thought none are in a dangerous condition. JAMES O'BRIEN the principal in this disgraceful affray, made his escape, but two of his brothers, named JOHN and PATRICK O'BRIEN, were taken into custody, and also a man named WILLIAM FAIL, and six or eight others, whose names are not known, but whom the Police know to have been ringleaders in the attack which was made upon them.

Arrests for Illegal Voting—Admirable Arrangements of the Police Department to Preserve the Peace at the Polls.

The Board of Police Commissioners, and Superintendent KENNEDY, are certainly entitled to great credit for the judicious manner in which they have, by their arrangements, preserved the public peace, and thereby enabled the honest voters of New-York to deposit their votes, without being interfered with by that gang of paid rowdies who have been in the habit, of late years, of obstructing the polls, for the purpose of creating disturbance, and thus preventing the legal voters of the City from the free exercise of the right of suffrage. No election in this City for years past has passed off so quietly, all things considered, as the one of yesterday. There were a number of arrests made in some of the wards, on the ground that those offering their votes had heretofore taken their oaths before the Commissioners of the Draft that they were aliens, and therefore, by law, were exempt from military duty.

The following persons were taken into custody by the Police for attempting to vote, and if the evidence against them is clear, they will at once be sent to Governor's Island as soldiers of the Government. In the Sixth Ward, John Pauper, James Glacer, Augustus Campbell, and John Templar; in the Ninth Precinct, Martin O'Conner and Francis McCann were arrested for the same offence; in the Seventeenth Ward, Frederick Hemberger and WM. SCHAFFER were arrested for the same reason. Both of the latter had their papers with them, exempting them from the draft. FINN MURPHY, of the Thirteenth Ward, attempted to vote, when he had already obtained his exemption papers as an alien. He was arrested.

In the Second Ward, GIDEON S. HART, a reputed alien, was arrested for the same cause. ANDREW BENSON, WM. E. FERRIS and JOHN FERRIS were taken by the Fourth Precinct Police, while attempting to vote as exempt aliens. Their papers were also found upon them.

Two policemen were specially detailed to each poll district, by Superintendent KENNEDY, for the purpose of marking all those who attempted to vote after having sworn that they were aliens before the Draft Commissioners, for the purpose of avoiding military service. For this purpose each officer was provided with a list of the names of all those who were known to have taken the exemption oath, but who have been in the habit of voting at previous elections. The list is a large one, but at present it is impossible to furnish the names of all to the public.

Assembly Districts.

Up to the hour of our going to press, communications from the various headquarters indicate that the following gentlemen have been elected for the Assembly Districts of New-York City:

Cornelius Flynn, First District.
Daniel Leamy, Second District.
George Loutrel, Third District.
Wm. C. Gover, Fourth District.
Henry Rogers, Fifth District.
Julius Kern, Sixth District.
Vincent C. King, Seventh District.
Thomas H. Hill, Eighth District.
D. V. Freeman, Ninth District.
D. M. O'Brien, Tenth District.
Thomas A. Ledwith, Eleventh District.
A. Smith, Twelfth District.
Alex. Ward, Thirteenth District.
Robert C. Hutchings, Fourteenth District.
Gilbert Dean, Fifteenth District.
Michael McCann, Sixteenth District.
Thomas C. Fields, Seventeenth District.

Supervisors.

Messrs. SMOOK Republican and TWEED Democrat, are elected Supervisors—and GIDEON J. TUCKER is elected Surrogate by more than 40,000 majority over VAN COTT.

KINGS COUNTY ELECTION.

The general quiet and good order which prevailed in Brooklyn throughout the day was scarcely, if at all, disturbed in the evening. It is true, the boys burned tar barrels in honor of the successful candidates, and at the Police Headquarters and some other public places citizens assembled to learn the result of the day's contest, but at all these places the best of feeling and good order prevailed. And at the principal hotels, and other public places, there was an entire absence of anything like excitement. All parties had done their duty in voting, and they seemed quietly and willingly to acquiesce in the result.

The Congressional contest seemed invested with the greatest degree of interest. That between HUMPHREY and ODELL was very close, and as the majorities were announced at the Police Headquarters the liveliest interest was excited among the friends of the respective candidates.

The Assembly election is by no means so dismal as was at first reported. In the Fifth District Mr. CHAS. L. BENEDICT has been reelected, and in the Sixth District Mr. SAMUEL T. MADDOX is also returned. In the Second District the Unionists have lost an Assemblyman, Mr. E. O. PERRIN, a shrewd Tennessean, slipping in while two Brooklyn-born citizens quarreled over the prospective honors.

Seymour's majority for Governor will reach 5,000, perhaps exceed that figure.

The remainder of the Democratic State ticket runs up to Seymour's vote.

Martin Kalbfleisch, Dem., is elected to Congress in the Second District, by about 4,000 majority.

Moses F. Odell, Dem., is elected to Congress, in the Third District, by about 500 majority.

The entire Democratic City and County tickets are elected. The following are the names:

District-Attorney—Samuel D. Morris.
County Treasurer—Thos. A. Gardiner.
Surrogate—Roswell C. Brainard.
Coroner—John Barrett.
Superintendents of Poor—James Fitzgerald, Wm. Bennett.
Justices Sessions—Wm. H. Hoyt, Rep., John A. Emmons, Dem.
Tax Commissioner—Hugh O'Rorke.
Collector of Taxes—Edmund Driggs.
Comptroller—Thomas H. Faron.
Auditor—James Lynch.
City Treasurer—Nahum B. Morse.

The following Assemblymen are probably elected:

First District—John Spaulding, Democrat.
Second District—E. O. Perrin, Democrat.
Third District—Samuel Johnson, Democrat.
Fifth District—Charles L. Benedict, Republican.
Sixth District—Samuel T. Maddox, Republican.
Seventh District—Charles P. Leslie, Democrat.

Later returns show that the majority for SEYMOUR is 6,344 in Kings County—the Third District of the Ninth Ward lacking, which will increase the majority about 150.

The Democrats have carried both Congressmen, five out of seven Assemblymen—(two districts in doubt) the entire City and County tickets, and a majority of the Board of Aldermen.

THE NEW-JERSEY ELECTION.

WARREN COUNTY.

	Parker's Maj.		Parker's Maj.
Phillipsburgh	123	Belvidere	290
Washington	90	Oxford	179
Mansfield	50	Franklin	—

Newark gives Parker 1600 majority.

Essex County gives Parker 1700 majority.

Newark gives Perry, Democrat, 1200 majority.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

East Brunswick—Parker, 160 majority.
Perth Amboy—Parker, 120 majority.
North Brunswick—Ward, 78 majority.
Monroe—Ward, 75 majority.

BURLINGTON COUNTY

Gives about 200 majority for Republican Governor and Congressmen. Two Republicans elected to Assembly. Republican loss, 600.

HUDSON COUNTY.

North Bergen gives Parker 86 majority; Perry, Democrat, Congress, 39.
Union gives Parker 180; Perry 59.
West Hoboken—Parker 71; Perry 73.

BURLINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

Burlington County gives the Republican ticket 200 majority. Two Republicans and two Democrats are elected to the Assembly. Republican loss, 600.

THE MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

Governor Andrew Re-elected by a Heavy Majority.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The vote in Boston for Governor foots up 6,010 for ANDREW and 7,076 for DEVENS.

Returns from 132 towns give Andrew 45,239, Devens 20,014—Andrew's majority in the State will reach 25,000. The returns so far leave little doubt of the election of nine Republicans to Congress. The Legislature will be strongly Republican.

THE ILLINOIS ELECTION.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The election passed off quietly. The vote polled is large. Reported majorities from all the Wards give ARNOLD, Republican, for Congress, 349 majority, and the District probably from 1,200 to 1,500. Returns from the State are very meagre, giving no indication as to the result. Springfield City gives STEWART, Democrat, for Congress, 412 majority; ALLEN, Democrat, candidate at large, 200. Kankakee County gives NORTON, Republican, for Congress, 1,000 majority. Galena gives 300 Democratic majority. Returns from 70 towns give INGERSOLL, Republican, 3,200 majority.

THE WISCONSIN ELECTION.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The State is hotly contested by both parties. The County of Milwaukee will give Brown (Dem.) 4,300 majority over John F. Potter (Rep.) Kenosha County probably 450 for Potter. Seven towns in Walworth County give Potter some 600 majority. The friends of Brown claim his election without doubt, but the Republicans think the returns from the balance of the District and the soldiers' vote may elect Potter.

THE MISSOURI ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS MO., Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The election here to-day passed off very quietly. The returns of the City are still incomplete and nothing definite can be ascertained. The vote of the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Tenth Wards stands BLAIR 1,600; KNOX Republican 1,954; BOGY Democrat 931.

THE MICHIGAN ELECTION.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

Scattering returns indicate the election of the whole Republican State ticket by a majority of probably not less than 5,000.

THE DELAWARE ELECTION.

WILMINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

Wilmington gives 650 Union majority.
Pencader gives 20 Democratic majority.
Brandywine gives 170 Union majority.
Christiana gives 200 Union majority.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

Three Doctors of Divinity Brought on as State Prisoners.

Gen. Weitzel's Expedition After the Guerrillas.

Operations Commenced at Donaldsonville.

The United States transport Cahawba, J. E. BAKER, commander, arrived yesterday from New-Orleans, having sailed on the 28th ult. at 6 A. M. She brings 18 cabin passengers, 300 discharged soldiers, and mails to Col. D. D. TOMPKINS. She reports having experienced fresh northeast gales the entire passage.

The following soldiers died on the passage, and were buried at sea:

Oct. 27—Chas. T. Smart, Co. D, 14th Maine Vol.
Oct. 28—Andrew J. Chatterdon, Co. I, 6th Michigan Volunteers.
Oct. 29—Robert R. Moulton, Co. D, 14th Maine.
Oct. 30—Loren Horton, Co. D, 7th Vermont; Julius B. Lathrop, Co. I, 6th Michigan; Willet G. Coder, Co. K, 6th Michigan.
Nov. 1—Corp. Samuel W. Fowler, Co. F, 12th Connecticut; Abial Kincard, Co. C, 14th Maine.
Nov. 2—John S. Eaton, Co. I, 8th Vermont.
Nov. 3—Stephen Drew, Co. A, 1st Maine Battery.
Nov. 4—James Campbell, Co. B, 6th Michigan.

We are indebted to the Purser of the Cahawba, Mr. COWAN, for prompt delivery of packages.

It will be seen, by referring to the passenger list of the Cahawba, that the Rev. Drs. LEACOCK and GOODRICH, and the Rev. Mr. FULTON, three of the Episcopal clergy of the City of New-Orleans, arrived on that steamer, State prisoners, on their way to Fort Lafayette, by order of Gen. BUTLER. They are at the Astor House to-day, and are under the charge of Capt. PUFFER, of the Staff of Gen. BUTLER.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Gen. Weitzel's Expedition at Donaldsonville—Its Probable Further Destination.

WITH GEN. WEITZEL'S DIVISION,
DONALDSONVILLE, LA., Monday, Oct. 27, 1862.

On Friday Gen. WEITZEL's reserve Brigade left Carrollton, above New-Orleans, making a most picturesque appearance as the fleet got well under way, followed by the grim-looking transports, and the grimmer-looking gunboats. Gen. WEITZEL and Staff, together with the Thirteenth Connecticut, were on board of the steamer Gen. Williams, in the centre of the line. Proceeding slowly at first, but soon with increasing speed, the command, after getting fairly to sleep, were unexpectedly aroused by the announcement, at 4½ o'clock in the morning, that the fleet had arrived within six miles of Donaldsonville, where the embarkation immediately commenced; but the men having been obliged to haul the articles up the steep bank, it was full sunrise before the line was formed. While we were disembarking from on board the Gen. Williams, an intelligent contraband came on board of the steamer, and gave some valuable information. He stated that on the sight of the fleet his master had taken a horse and gone to town to join the guerrillas. The plantation was seized, and the mules and carts, with a carriage, were appropriated for transportation.

The line was soon formed, and commenced its march up the river bank, being very much admired by stragglers along the route, more remarkable for the various shades from white to deep black than any thing else. When reaching within a mile of Donaldsonville, we came to the remains of a battery; a contraband informed me that the guns had been removed to a fortification back on Bayou Lafourche. Here our Louisiana cavalry made a dash upon the rebel pickets, which were by this time in sight; one of them was killed and two were taken prisoners; one of our own men was wounded slightly in the face. On our arrival in town, without further opposition, we found it in ruins and deserted, having been some time previously torn to pieces by our gunboats. The negroes that came to us, however, in the most grotesque and joyous manner, showed by their antics how the rebels skedaddled at our approach.

The wind by this time commenced blowing strongly, and as everything foreboded rain, we were ordered to find shelter as best we could. I took possession of the only house standing in the vicinity, and was soon blessed with a good fire, after a hearty supper of field chicken, and other comfortable "fixins." Gen. WEITZEL issued stern orders against "foraging." Meantime, the cavalry took a turn inland after the guerrillas, and succeeded in capturing a hundred splendid horses, many handsomely caparisoned. We hear that the enemy is in large force in the fortification down the bayou, and we shall in the morning march against the enemy, leaving the cavalry to take care of the town. I think from what I can learn that Berwick's Bay is our place of destination, so look out, Sev. MOORE. HOPEFUL.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Prize Steamer Anglia.

Death of Gen. Mitchel From Yellow Fever.

The English steamer Anglia, of Liverpool, under command of Lieut. CHAS. C. CARPENTER, a prize to the United States steamer Flag and United States bark Restless, arrived at this port yesterday, and anchored off the Navy-yard.

By the Anglia we have received intelligence of the demise of Gen. MITCHEL, who died at Beaufort, S. C., on the 30th ult., of yellow fever. There were also many other cases of that fatal disease.

The Anglia was captured on the 25th ult., about four miles inside of Bull Bay, by boats from the U. S. steamer Flag, under command of Lieut.-Commandant CHAS. C. CARPENTER, and Lieut.-Commanding EDWARD CONROY, of bark Restless. She was from Nassau, with a cargo of arms, ammunition and other contraband goods, and was attempting to run the blockade. The Captain and crew of the Anglia were all on board, excepting a few who had taken a boat with the pilot to Charleston for assistance. As the steamer had but little coal on board, she was taken to Port Royal, received a supply of coal, and left that port on the morning of the 1st inst., bringing her Captain, two engineers and thirteen of her crew; the remainder were sent North in the Florida, which steamer started for this port with the Anglia.

The Anglia is an iron steamer, was built to carry the mail between Holyhead and Dublin, and is considered very fast.

List of officers in charge of the prize: Lieutenant Commanding, CHAS. C. CARPENTER; Acting Master, W. T. GREGORY; First Assistant Engineer, [illegible]; Chas. [illegible], Second Assistant Engineer, [illegible].

The prize steamer Anglia, (Regent), captured by the bark Restless on the 25th, was repairing, and will soon be sent North. The Anglia and Regent are steamers, and have very valuable cargoes on board, consisting of arms, powder, &c.

[Advertisement.]

THE REBEL RAID IN PENNSYLVANIA. BURNING OF THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD BUILDINGS AT CHAMBERSBURGH. HERRING'S SAFE DEFEATS THEM.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn. Oct. 20, 1862.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN—One of the freaks of the rebels in their recent raid was to burn our depot, (Cumberland Valley Railroad Company), in which one of your SAFES was subjected to a very severe test of four days.

In justice to you, we will say that we were present at the opening of the SAFE, and found the contents in an excellent state of preservation.

A. A. LULL, Superintendent,
A. S. HULL, Merchant,
W. B. GILMORE, Ticket Agent,
GEO. A. CRITZ, A. Q. M.
J. H. EYSTER, Com. Merchant.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The best protection from fire now known.

HERRING'S NEW PATENT CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, WITH HERRING AND FLOYD'S PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON.—The only Safe which will resist the burglar's drill.

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES COMBINED.—One Safe within the other.

HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, Opposite City Hall, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Phila.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the Scalpel, will give a second course of ten lectures on the Anatomy and Disease of the Pelvic Viscera to those surgeons and advanced students who wish to master the modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of this important subject so inadequately treated in the College Curriculum. The lectures will be illustrated by dissections, and a full series of wax preparations, and comprise the practical application of his instruments for the radical cure of Hernia, Hæmorrhoids, Fistula, Stricture, and Varicocele. The fee is $100. Full sets of the instruments, with lithographed views of the anatomy of the structure involved, are furnished at $75. Address letters to Box No. 2,107. City consultations at his residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. Office hours, 8 to 9; 1 to 3; and 7 to 8 evenings.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The crowd increases to see the brilliant play, Pocahontas. It will be played this afternoon at 3 o'clock, for the accommodation of ladies and children; and evening at 7½, for everybody. The Museum was never half so attractive as now. See the advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

THE SEASON OF FURS.—KNOX is now making a grand display of Fancy Furs, which is attracting the ladies to his popular establishment, No. 212 Broadway, for they know that it is the best place in the City to procure an elegant set of Furs at low price. Study comfort and economy by dealing at KNOX's.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A LECTURE ON PHRENOLOGY TO-NIGHT—In Paterson, N. J., by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS. Private examinations to-day at No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

A PURE TOBACCO.

YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.

GOODWIN'S

PURE

YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.

FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.

For sale by all tobacco and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER, Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Under an order from the President of the United States a national system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect until the contributions are delivered to the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles, sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi and the Western frontier, to observe their wants, to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their destination within the limits of the force employed in the service of the Nation, it being one of its secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride. The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid its larger purpose—to do all that is possible for the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burden, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be directed to the Treasurer, G. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States: Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Prof. A. D. Bache, LL. D.; George W. Cullum, U. S. A.; Alexander E. Shiras, U. S. A.; Robert C. Wood, M. D., U. S. A.; William H. Van Buren, M. D.; Wolcott Gibbs, M. D.; Samuel G. Howe, M. D.; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D.; Elisha Harris, M. D.; J. S. Newberry, M. D.; Geo. T. Strong; Horace Binney, Jr.; Right Rev. Thos. M. Clark, D. D.; Hon. Joseph Holt; R. W. Burnett; Rev. Mark Skinner; Frederick Law Olmsted.

Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 Bible House, Cooper Union, New-York. For further information apply in New-York at the local office of the Commission, No. 498 Broadway, or by mail to FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary, Washington.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

DRAWING DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 268, OCT. 25, 1862.

[illegible]

In addition to the above, there were distributed 25,000 prizes of $800 each; 20 prizes of $400 each, and 18,000 prizes of various denominations, amounting in the sum of $475,225.

For information or circulars, address
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.